A GEOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE WORLD.

WITH

A brief Account of the ſeveral Empires, Dominions, and Parts thereof.

As alſo the Natures of the People, the Cuſtoms, Manners, and Commodities of the ſeveral Countreys.

With a Deſcription of the Principal Cities in each Dominion.

Together with a ſhort

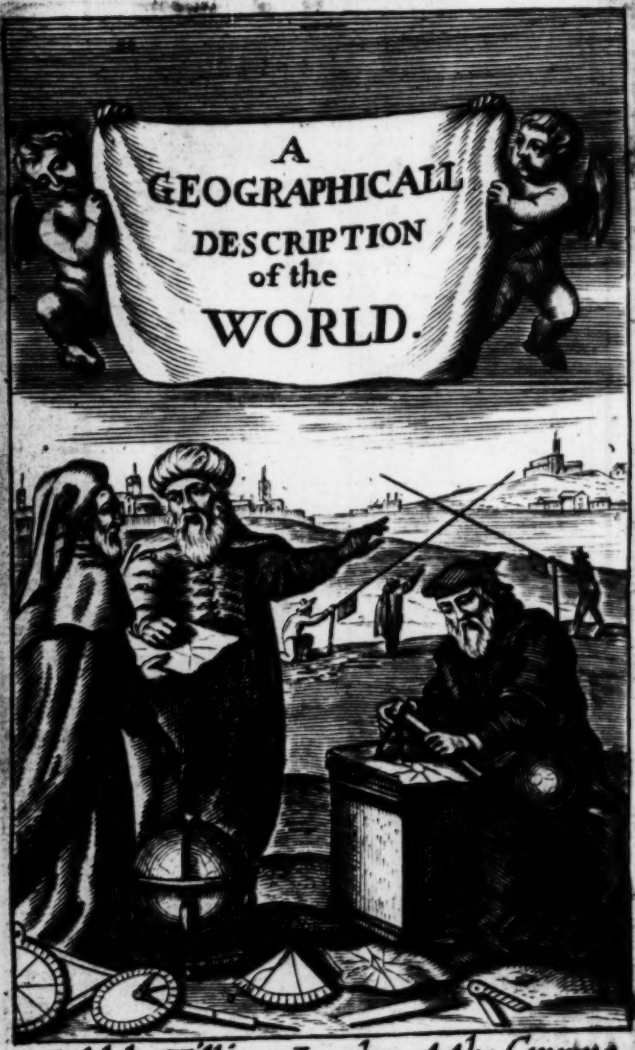
Direction for Travellers.

The Second Edition: Enlarged and Amended, with an Addition of ſeveral Iſlands, Countries, and Places, not extant in the former Impreſſion.

By *G. MERITON* Gent.

LONDON,

Printed for *William Leake*, and *John Leake*, at the Crown in *Fleet-ſtreet*, between the two *Temple-Gates*, 1674.



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in Fleetstreet.

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THE EPISTLE TO THE READER.

JUdicious *Reader*, this Geographical Deſcription of the World, having the happineſs of a Candid acceptance upon its laſt appearance abroad, did imbol-

A den

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den me to beſtow a little more forreign breeding upon it; for the making it not only an univerſal Traveller, but alſo a kind Imparter of its Diſcoveries; ſo that now, *I* hope, it will be able to give thee ſatisfaction in moſt Queries as to any of the VVhole Vniverſe. For it brings with it now the Deſcription of ſeveral Iſlands, Countries, and Places, which it was altogether ignorant of and ſilent in before: With an Amplification of thoſe Countrys and Places which were too briefly ſlipp'd over, or careleſly deſcribed;

So

So that now, Reader, I hope, it hath attained thoſe accompliſhments, that may not onely fit it for, but make it deſerve thy ſervice, for if that ſaying be true, *Brevitas memoriæ Amica*, than mayeſt thou reap ſome profit by this Abſtract; for as ſome ſtomachs, at the ſight of a large Table plentifully furniſhed, inſtantly loſe the Edge of *H*unger, ſo may thine at the ſight ſo ſeveral large *F*olio's on this Subject, wherefore I have provided Thee a little and dainty, variety and plenty, ſhort and ſweet: for here

is *Magnum in Parvo*, and *I* hope *Veritus in Omnibus*. Truth is *I* challenge nothing in this work to my ſelf, for the *M*aterials were all found to my hand; for *I* confeſs, *I* was never a Traveller, and ſo not going a broad my ſelf, *I* have taken Air at the window, and given you the Relation of *C*ountries, *C*ities, and Places upon others *R*elations, in which if my Authours do ſometimes miſtake themſelves, as well they may (for *Humanum eſt Errare*) They have ledd me into the ſame By-paths with themſelves. So *I* hope

Reader

Reader, Thou wilt gently Cenſure or Lovingly Correct, what here thou finds Amiſs. And ſo *I* ſhall wind up without further *In*largement, leaſt *I* make the Epiſtle like the Gates of the City *Mindus*, which were too big for the City', in ſo much that *Diogenes* bid the Citizens have a care that their City did not run away from them out at their Gates. Let the Book ſpeak its own praiſe, or if aſhamed, let the Stationer ſpeak for it: If the Reader may reap in few hours what coſt me more months, juſt cauſe have I

to rejoyce, and he, (*I* hope) none to complain: Thus may the faults of this Book redound to my self, the profit to others, the glory to God, and this is the desire of,

Reader,

North Allerton
3 May, 1673

Thine in what he may serve thee

GEO. MERITON.

THE

THE BOOKSELLER TO THE READER.

THis Piece is not publiſh'd ſo much for the Profit *of the* Bookſeller, *as of the* Reader: *For it is but a Little One: and there is but Little to be gotten by it:*

So

So that without any other Recommendation, I ſhall leave the Work to ſpeak for it ſelf. The Drawing of the WORLD *into this* Epitomy, *is out of pure good will to ſuch as have Curioſity enough perchance, but neither Time nor Money to take a view of it more at large. And this Charitable Intention of the* Abſtracter, *hath been accompanied with a ſingular care in the manner of doing it; and to ſupply in* Weight, *what is wanting in* Bulk: *That is to ſay,*

Here is a moſt exact Account given of the Univerſe it ſelf, and of every part of it;

it, the Scituation of all the Kingdomes in it, States, Provinces, Cities and Dominions; together with their reſpective Limits and Juriſdictions, their Growth and Commodities; with the principal Rivers, Palaces, and other things remarkable; the Quality of the Soyl, the Temperature of the Climate, with the Religion, Manners, Diſpoſitions, Laws and Cuſtoms of the People; and ſome touches upon their Intereſts, Alliances, and Dependences.

To which are added, certain Advices for Travellers.

To the Reader.

This is the Brief of this Compendium ; *and the* Bookſeller *hath nothing more to ſay, but that he wiſhes health to the* Reader.

W. L.

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OF THE WORLD

And First of
The same in General.

The WORLD is divided into four parts;

EUROPE,
ASIA,
AFRICA,
AMERICA.

LONDON,
Printed for *William Leake* and *John Le*
at the Crown in *Fleet-street*. 1674.

OF THE

WORLD

AMERICA.

OF THE WORLD IN GENERAL.

IN the beginning, the Divine Majestie Created this lower World out of a Rude Masse; which before had no form. And that it might be made habitable, the Lord separated the dry Land from the waters upon the third day: yet so as still they make but one Globe, whose Center is the same with the Middle World; and is the point and rest as it were of all heavy bodies, which naturally apply themselves to it: and there are supported by their own equal weight and poize. World how created.

It hath seemed incredible (to such as measure the wonders of God, by mans wisdom) that this Massie part of the world should subsist by it self, The worlds subsistence wonderful.

being incompaſt only with ſubtil and fleering Air, ſuch as can neither help to ſuſtain nor reſiſt the fall thereof, could the Earth be moved from her due place. But the wonder will ceaſe if we remember that the Lord ſitteth upon the Circle of the earth, *Eſay* 40. *He ſet it upon her foundations ſo that it ſhall never move. He covered it with the deep as with a garment, the waters would ſtand above the mountains, but at his rebuke they fled: yet he ſet them a bound which they ſhould not paſs*; *Pſal.* 104.

The figure of the World.

Thus ordered by Divine providence the earth and Sea compoſed themſelves into a Spherical figure. And is cauſed by the proper inclination of each part, which being heavy falls from every part of the Circumference, and claps about the Center: there ſettles as near as it may towards his place of reſt, and in the boſome of the earth, every part meets upon equal priviledge of nature, and can preſs no further than the Center; to deſtroy this compact'd Figure, for it muſt ſtill meet there with a Body that will oppoſe it. Or if not, yet could it not paſs, ſince every motion

in

in the middle were to Aſcend, which Nature will not admit in a body of weight as the Earth is.

Now the compaſs of this whole Globe of Sea and Land, is caſt up by our lateſt and moſt Learned to be twenty one Thouſand ſix Hundred Engliſh miles, which though none ever yet ſo paced, as to meaſure them by the feet; yet let not the Ignorant reject this Account, ſince the rule by which they are led cannot fail: for wee ſee by continual experience that the Sun for every degree in the Heavens, gains ſixty Miles upon the Earth, towards his Circuit round, which after three Hundred and ſixty degrees returneth to the ſame point, in reſpect of us as before it was, which number of degrees being multiplied by ſixty, amounts juſt to twenty one Thouſand ſix Hundred. And the Diameter of the World is reckoned by the moſt Learned, to ſix Thouſand eight Hundred ſeventy two Engliſh miles. But it is to be conſidered that in this Computation we cannot Reckon to an hairs breadth: for we ſee the moun- The Worlds Compaſs.

tains of the Earth: and oftentimes the waves of the Sea, do make the Superficies unequal, but this is no ſenſible difference in ſo great Bulk: for a Ball of ſtone rudely hewen is ſtill a Ball though not ſo ſmooth as one of Chryſtal; And although a Mote fall and remain on a Sphere of Glaſſe, yet it changeth not its figure: far leſs are the Mountains which we ſee, in reſpect of the whole Lump or Globe of the world.

Plants and Fruits brought forth.

When the Earth and Sea were thus prepared with a due form and Figure, nature (at the Command of the moſt High) began to uſe her Art, and ſo the ground brought forth her Plants and Fruits, the Skyes were filled with with the Fowles of the Aire; the Waters yielded their Fiſh, and the Fields their Cattell, and ſo it became a fit habitation for Man whom God made in his own Image the ſixt day of his work.

Man made.

And Man being made, God gave him poſſeſſion, and placed him in the Garden of *Eden*: but in what part of the world this was is not for me here to determine, being that hidden things belong only to God: yet in ſome meaſure

ſure to ſatisfie the Inquiſitive; you may take notice that *Roger Higden* Monk of *Cheſter* and *John Treviſa*, do place this Earthly Paradiſe in the Field of *Damaſcus*: and many others (probably enough) have thought it was in the Land of *Canaan*, for that in divers places, it is noted with Attributes proper to the Garden of *Eden*. Yet *Franciſcus Junius*, Dr. *Willet*, Sr. *Walter Rawleigh*, & others make it a part of *Meſopotamia*, North-weſt from *Babylon*, about the degrees of 78. in Longitude, and 35. of Latitude, where ſtill the Rivers meet, mentioned in *Geneſis*: and where *Ptolomy* hath his *Audanites*, a corrupt name (as is ſuppoſed) from *Eden*; but I will leave this to the inquiry of the more Curious.

Adam caſt out of Paradiſe.

But *Adam* was ſoon ejected and loſt poſſeſſion of this pleaſant place by his diſobedience: and was caſt out on the Eaſt-ſide of the Garden, where he placed himſelf; And *Cain* killing of his Brother *Abel*, then fled into the Land of *Nod*, and there built him a City, and called it *Henoch* after his Sons Name: this was the firſt City, and as ſome think

was seated about Mount *Libanus*, and this supposed to be about two or three Hundred years after the Creation, when the world was repleniſhed, as well it might be within that compaſs. *Abraham* having in 200 and fifteen years space, ſix Hundred Thouſand of his own ſtock, in the bleſſed Line, beſides Women and Children, and after this proportion it is ſuppoſed in the beginning, and ſo for the ſpace of one Thouſand ſix Hundred fifty ſix years; which of neceſſity muſt be thought to fill a large portion of the Earth.

The World drowned.

But now man, ſo the ſin of man was grown to an height: ſo the wrath of God fell upon them in a flood, that deſtroyed the whole earth, ſaving eight perſons, *Noah* and his family, who were commanded into an Ark built by Gods own direction, and is held to have been the pattern for all Ships to all Poſterity.

The waters abate.

When the anger of the Lord was ceaſed and the waters abated, after 150. days float, the Ark reſted upon the mountains of *Ararat* in *Armenia*: and they are ſuppoſed by moſt to be the ſame which *Ptolomy* calleth *Mon-*

tes Cardios, about the degrees in 75. Longitude, and 39. Latitude.

But now again God bleſſed the remnant which he had preſerved, and gave them the Rain-bow for a ſign of his mercy, that he would no more break up the fountains of the great deep, nor open the Flood-gates of Heaven upon them to root out all fleſh: and ſo by degrees they deſcended from the Hills Eaſt-ward, and ſeated themſelves upon a plain in the Land of *Shinar*, and this was the lower part of *Meſopotamia*, which compaſſed *Caldea* and *Babylonia*, lying under the mount *Singara*, a Hill lying near the degrees of 77. in Longitude, and 36. in Latitude, in the direct way from *Ararat* towards *Babylon*.

When their number increaſed, they were forced to ſeek new Colonies: but they were very ambitious to leave a Name behind them to poſterity: for they Adventured upon a building whoſe Top they intended ſhould reach Heaven: and ſo indeed it did; for it fetcht from thence Gods Confuſion of tongues.

ſecond vengeance. For he confounded their ſpeech, ſo that they no longer underſtood one another. Thus were they broke off from their Impious attempt; and ſcattered abroad upon all the earth into ſeventy two ſeveral nations, as ſome have punctually numbered them; and this was about an hundred years after the flood.

Whether *Noah* himſelf were preſent at this building of *Babel*, or to what place he removed is uncertain: he had at this time yet two hundred and fifty years to live, and is thought to have had his abode in *Phenicia* North-ward from *Paleſtine* about the degrees of 66. and 33.

Sons of *Noah* poſſeſs themſelves of the ſeveral quarters of the world.

The ſons of *Noah*, *Shem*, *Ham*, and *Japhet*, after this poſſeſſed themſelves of the ſeveral quarters of the world: to *Japheth* is allotted *Europe*, to *Shem* *Aſia*, of which the land of *Canaan* is a part: to *Cham* *Africa*, eſpecially thoſe Countrys of it, which are moſt touched in our Hiſtories for Idolatry. And no queſtion but *America* too had her portion in this diviſion, though not ſo ſoon, or ſo immediate; it is thought by moſt to have been firſt inhabited by *Jocktan* and his thirteen Sons, who were

were also the Issue of *Shem*. But to say truth we have little certainty of the first inhabitants which were seated in *America*, or of the parts of *Asia* near about her; or whether they were known so long since as *Jocktan* or no.

Worlds first division.

For our first Authors of Geography bounded their descriptions within a less compass, and divided the world into those three parts only of *Europe*, *Asia*, and *Affrica*, which ly closest about the point of the earth; where the first Men, first Religion, first City, first Empire, and first Arts were: and in *Ptolomy's* time (about an hundred and forty years after Christs time) we hear not of either Land, or Sea, known more than in the three parts of *Asia*, *Affrica* and *Europe*.

World how far known to *Ptolomy*.

And of that *Ptolomy* never knew the East and North parts of *Asia*, nor the South of *Affrica*, no nor the most Northerly parts of *Europe*: but placed the end of the world that way in *ultima Thule* about 63. degrees from the Equator, and South-ward the other way not above 17. degrees. So the whol Latitude of the world then known did not reach the fourth part

of

of the compass. But in the Longitude they came not so far short, yet left they just half to the search of their posterity.

How far known since *Ptolomys* time.

But God in these latter times hath inlarged our possessions, that his Gospel might be propagated: and hath discovered Inhabitants to us almost in every corner of the earth. So that our latter Geographers have set their mark beyond *Ptolomys* 60. Degrees East-ward; and west-ward to the utmost parts of *America*: so that there are already known above 340. degrees of the earths Longitude. And towards the North Pole we have gained more in proportion, as far as *Nova Zembla*.

America when first discover'd.

When *America* was discovered it was called by some a new world, and so it might well; for it comprehends in it two Continents, either of them larger than two parts of the other are. The one is that Western Hemisphere, that bears the name *America*, from *Americus Vesputius*: But was indeed discover'd (seven years before he knew it) by *Christopherus Columbus*, in the year 1491. And the other is the *Terra Magellanica*, seated about the South Pole.

Pole and first found out by *Ferdinand Magellanus* some twenty years after or thereabouts, and is thought to be greater than the whole Earth besides. Hitherto it is but conjectural, and some few Provinces have been rather descryed than known.

And with these Additions the world by some is divided into six parts; *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*, *Septentrionalis Incognita*, & *Terra Australis Magellanica*.

But in this small abridgment now in hand, I shall (as others have done before) reduce the world to the four common parts which generally pass in our descriptions of the World, that is *Europe*, *Asia*, *Africa*, *America*. Of the worlds division.

And thus much shall suffice to speak of the world in general, we shall now proceed to the particulars of the four parts, and first begin with *Europe*.

Of EUROPE.

Europe, the leaſt, (as being in length but 3800 miles, and in breadth but 1200) is yet of moſt renown amongſt us: 1. Becauſe of the temperature of the Air. 2. From the fertility of the Soyl. 3. From the ſtudy of all Arts. 4. Becauſe of the *Roman* and *Greek* Monarchies. 5. From the purity, and ſincerity of the Chriſtian Faith.

And were ſhe minded for to quarrel for Antiquity, ſhe would not want Abettors, ſuch as would have ſome parts of *Europe*, to flouriſh within 30 years after the confuſion of Tongues. The original of the *Germane* Kingdom is

is drawn by *Aventinus Helirus*, and others from *Tuiſco* the Son of *Noah*, and he began his Raign in the year 1787. after the Creation, and that was but 131. years after the deluge, not above thirty from the time that they were diſperſed out of *Babel*. But to paſs by thoſe uncertain ſtories which may admit diſpute, we have to this day the *Germane Triers*, a City ſtanding from the time of *Abraham*, and bears as yet the marks both of the Art and ambition of the *Babylonians*. As if here they ſtrove to reach Eternity, as they did before in the plain of *Shinar* to top Heaven it ſelf.

But however, what-ever part of the World was firſt famous, *Europe* ſoon got the ſtart, and took the Scepter of the Earth into her hand; ſhe had the name with *Pliny*, of *Orbis Domitorum genetrix*: and well ſhe might if we but read her ſtory ſince firſt ſhe came in view. In the *Greek* Monarchy *Alexander* was her Champion, in the *Latine* Empire the *Romans* bare the ſway, and ſcarce left a corner of the Earth then known unconquered. And to this day the Princes of *Europe*, enlarge their Dominions.

ons upon the Regions of the other three. As ſmall a portion as we are of this little Iſle of *England*, in reſpect of their vaſt Continent, yet have we a part too in *America* for our peculiar, and hope ſtill to bring more into our poſſeſſions, that we may bring them unto Chriſt.

Europe is joyned to *Aſia*, by that ſpace of earth betwixt *Tanais*, and *Duina*. *Aſia* is joyn'd to *Africa* by the *Egyptian Iſthmus*; and *America* is divided from all of them. *Europe* is ſeparated from *Aſia* by *Duina*, *Tanais*, *Palus*, *Mæotis*, *Pontus*, *Propontis*, *Helleſpont*, and the *Ægean* Sea. *Aſia* is parted from *Africa* by the Red Sea. *Africa* from *Europe* by the Mediterranean. *Africa* is greater than *Europe*; *Aſia* than *Africa*; and *America* bigger than all.

Europe is divided into Continent, and Iſlands. The Continent is ſubdivided into *Spain*, *France*, *Italy*, *Belgia*, *Germany*, *Denmark*, *Norway*, *Sweden*, *Moſcovia*, *Poland*, *Hungaria*, *Dacia*, *Sclavonia*, and *Greece*. The Iſlands are alſo in General either diſperſed in the *Greek* Sea, *Ægean*, *Cretan*, *Jonian*, *Adriatick*, *Mediterranean*,

terranean, the *British*, or the *Northern* Seas.

Europe is so call'd of *Europa*, Daughter to *Ægenor* King of the *Phœnicians*, brought hither (as the Poets feign) by *Jupiter*, in shape of a Bull.

Of *SPAIN*.

THe most Western Countrey of the Continent of *Europe*, is *Spain*, inviroued on all sides with the Sea, except towards *France*, from which it is separated by the natural strength of the *Pyrenean* Mountains, and the artificial Fortresses of *Pampelune* on the North-West, and *Perpigna* on the South-East. Situation.

The whole circuit of this Countrey is 1893 *English* miles. It is situate in the more Southerly part of the Northern temperate Zone, and almost in the midst of the four and six Climates; the longest day being fifteen hours in length.

They are a people much given to Women; and boasting, extreme proud Natures, and Manners of the People.

treme proud, and in their gate very ſtately and majeſtical. And the ſilleſt of them pretend to a great portion of wiſdom, which they would ſeem to expreſs, in a kind of reſerved ſtate and ſilent gravity, when perhaps their wit will ſcarce ſerve them to ſpeak ſenſe. But if once their mouth be got to open, they eſteem their breath too pretious to be ſpent upon any other ſubject than their own glorious actions. They are moſt unjuſt neglecters of other Nations, and impudent vain flatterers of themſelves. Superſtitious beyond any other people: which indeed commonly attends thoſe which affect to be accounted Religious, rather than to be ſo. They are to their King very obedient; and of their civil duties to their betters, not unmindful; of an unmoved patience in ſuffering adverſities, accompanied with a ſetled reſolution to overcome them.

The Women are ſober, loving their Husbands or Friends; wonderful delicate: curious in painting, or perfuming.

Fertility. This Country is enriched with Sacks, Sugars, Oyl, Metals, Liquoras, Rice,

Rice, Silk, Lamb-skins, Wool, Cork, Roſin, Steel, Oranges, Raiſons, and fruit of the like nature, which owe moſt of their being to heat; but in Corn it is very defective, and receiveth from *Italy*, *France*, and *Sicily*. The Cattel hereof are neither fair, nor many; ſo that their fare for the moſt part is on Sallets, and fruits of the earth: every Gentleman being limited what fleſh he ſhall buy for himſelf and his family. Diet.

This Kingdome is divided into twelve Provinces, which were anciently Kingdomes, (*viz.*) 1. *Leon* and *Oniedo*. 2. *Navarr*. 3. *Corduba*. 4. *Gallicia*. 5, *Biſcay*. 6. *Toledo*. 7. *Murcia*. 8. *Caſtile*. 9. *Portugal*. 10. *Valentia*. 11. *Catelogne*; and 12. *Aragon*. Of which in order. Diviſion.

This Kingdome hath on the Eaſt and South, *Biſcay* and *Caſtile*; North, the Ocean; and Weſt, *Gallicia*. The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Aviles*. 2. *Palenza*. 3. *Oniedo*. 4. *Aſturga*. 5. *Leon*. *Leon Oniedo.*

This Kingdome of *Leon*, was heretofore called *Auſtria*: and the Region is reported to yield plenty of Gold, Vermilion, Red-lead, and other Colours.

Inhabitants not many, and those live most upon Hunting and Fishing. It is the Title of the eldest Son of *Castile*, as *Wales* is to our Prince of *England*.

Navar This is the second Kingdome for antiquity in *Spain*. It hath on the East, the *Pyrenean* Mountains; West, *Iberus*; North, *Biscay*; and South, *Arragon*. It is a woodless Champain Countrey, or Field, naturally fenced about with Trees. The chief Cities of this Kingdome are, 1. *Victoria*. 2. *Viana*. 3. *Sangueſſa*. 4. *Pampelune*; the strength of which City is made use of by the *Spaniard*, as a Bulwark against *France*, whose King hath the title, though not the possession of it.

The *Vascones* are said to have lived in this Kingdome, who afterwards placed themselves in *France*, and kept there their Name to this day of *Vascones*, corruptly *Gascoignes*. *Viana* is the Title of the *Navarran* Prince; the Annual revenue of this Kingdome hath been estimated at 100000. Duckets.

Corduba This Kingdome comprehendeth *Andaluzia*, the Countreys of *Granada*, and *Estremedura*. This

This is the most rich and fertil Countrey in all *Spain*; the chief City is *Corduba*: Hence comes our true *Cordvan* Leather, made of the skin of a *Sardinian* Beast; and near unto this City is a Wood of thirty miles in length. 2 *Xeres*, whence cometh our Sherry Sack. 3. *Sevil*, the fairest City in all *Spain*; it is in compass six miles, invironed with beautiful Walls, and adorned with magnificent and stately Buildings: Hence come our *Sevil* Oranges. 4. *Granada* from whence come our true *Granada* Stockings. 5. *Mallaca*, from hence come our *Mallaca* Sacks. 6. *Almeria*, a great Haven Town. 7. *Guadalcanal*, famous for her mines of gold and silver.

The Arch-Bishop of *Sevil* in this Kingdome, is second to *Toledo*, as well in Revenues as degree. On the South edge of the Region *Andaluzia*, stands one of *Hercules* Pillars, which answers to the other Promontory in *Mauritania*: The Sea betwixt both is called *Fretum Herculeum*, and *Straights* of *Gibralter*.

Gallicia hath on the East, *Asturia*; West and North the Sea; and South *Gallicia.*

South, the River *Nimius*. This Country is very mountainous, and almost inaccessible. The chief Cities are, *Compostella*, the Seat of an Archbishop, called St. *Jago* in honour of St. *James*, who lyeth buried here. 2. *Baionna*. 3. *Coronna*. or *Groyne*.

This Country of *Gallicia* breeds *Jennets* in abundance, insomuch that they have been Poetically feigned to be conceived by the wind. In this Region is the promontory *Nerius*, called by our Mariners *Capo de finis Terræ*.

Biscay *Biscay* is betwixt *Navarr*, East, old *Castile*, South; *Leon*, West; and the *Cantabrean* Ocean, North. The chief Cities are, 1. *Tholosa*. 2. St. *Sebastians*. 3. *Fonterabia*. 4. *Bilbo*, from whence comes our best Blades, called *Bilbo* Blades. It is a Town of great traffick, and great riches; the Country is mountainous and woody, out of whose Hills arise 150 Rivers, of which *Iberus* and *Duerus* are chief.

This Region heretofore was called *Cantabria*, it was the last People which yielded to the *Romans*, and after to the *Moors*: This Country affords excellent Tymber for Ships and good Iron.

Toledo is now accounted part of *New-Caſtile*, and extendeth over the South-Eaſt of *Caſtile*, now called *Campo de Calatrava*, and ſo downward toward *Murcia*. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Toledo*, ſeated on the River *Tagus*, is paſſing well inhabited, as well of Noblemen, who reſidē there for pleaſure, as of Merchants, who reſort thither for Commodity. It is now the Seat of an Archbiſhop, who are the chief Prelates of *Spain*, their revenue amounting to 300000 Crowns yearly. This City of *Toledo* is in the midſt of *Spain*, it was the Seat of the *Gothiſh* Kings and ſucceſſivley of the *Mooriſh* Princes: Here hath Sate eighteen National Councils in the time of the *Gothiſh* Kings. *Toledo.*

The ſecond is *Calatrava*, ſeated on the River *Ava*. The third is *Talboia*, ſeated on *Tagus*, a very neat Town.

Murcia is invironed with *Toledo*, *Murcia*, Weſt; *Granada*, South; *Valentia*, North, and the *Mediterranean* Sea. The chief Towns are, 1. *Alicante*, from whence comes our true *Alicante* Wines, made of the juice of Mulberries. 2. *Murcia*, on the River *Segourg*.

3. *Nova*

3. *Nova-Carthago.* This Comtrey is much peopled, but yet is famous for several Commodities, especially pure Earthen Vessels, and fine Silk. Heretofore it inriched the *Romans* with a daily supply of twenty five Thousand Drachmes of Silver.

Castile. *Castile* is bounded on the East with *Navarr*, *Aragon*, and *Toledo*; West, with *Portugal*; North, with *Asturia*; and South, with *Andaluzia*. It is divided into the old and new.

Old Castile. The old *Castile* is situate on the North of the new. The chief Cities are, 1. *Soria*. 2. *Segovia*, a Town famous for Cloathing. 3. *Valadolis*; here is a Colledge for the education of young *English* Fugitives. 4. *Salamanca*, the famousest Academy of this Countrey.

This Countrey abounds not much with Fruite yet it breeds many Cattel: the metropolis of it is *Burgess*.

New Castile. It is on the South of the old. The chief Cities are, 1. *Madrid*, the Kings Seat. 2. *Alcala*. 3. *Alcantra*. This Countrey abounds more with Corn, than *Old Castile*, is watered with the River *Tagus* and *Ana*.

Portugal. *Portugal* on the North is limited with

with the River *Mingoe*; on the South, with part of the *Mediterranean*; on the West, with the *Atlantick*; and on the East with the *Caſtiles*, *Andiluzia*, and *Eſtremadura*. The Inhabitants were formerly eſteemed the moſt valiant, crafty, and agile Soldiers of the whole Region; yet they are now held but ſimple, but it is their Neighbour *Spaniards* cenſure, who indeed have over-reached them in Cunning. But give them their due they are excellent Sea men, and the beſt alive to atchieve adventurous actions, for they have added to their Territories much in *Africa*, *Aſia*, and *America*.

This Kingdome is about 320 miles long, and 60 broad; the Air is very healthful; the Countrey for the moſt part hilly, and bare of Corn, which defect is recompenced with abundance of Honey, Wine, Oyl, Allum, Fruits, Fiſh, white Marble, Salt. The chief Cities are 1. *Lisbon*, upon *Tagus*, a famous City for traffick; it is in compaſs ſeven miles, and contains 200:0 Houſes, all of neat and elegant building. 2. *Miranda*. 3. *Braga*, the Metropolis of *Portugal*. 4. *Conimbra*; *Porto*, or *Portus Galloram*.

Note, that *Portugal* is at preſent under a King of their own.

Valentia. *Valentia* is invironed with *Aragon*, *Caſtile*, *Murcia*, and the Sea. The chief Cities are, *Valentia*, giving name to the whole Countrey. 2. *Cullera*, a Sea-Town ſtanding at the mouth of the River *Kucar*. 3. *Segorbe*.

This Countrey is reported for the moſt pleaſant and fruitful Region in all *Spain*: in this is the Univerſity, where St. *Dominick* Father of the *Dominicans* ſtudied. And old *Saguntum* beſieged by *Hannibal*, now called *Morvedre*.

Catelogne. *Catelogne* is between *Iberus*, South; *Aragon*, Weſt; the Sea, Eaſt; and *Pyrenean* Mountains, North. The chief Cities of it are, *Tyronne*, the title of the *Aragonian* Prince, ſeated on the River *Betulus*; and 2. *Barcelone*.

This Countrey is ſuppoſed to have its name from *Gothi* and *Alani*, people which heretofore poſſeſt it after the *Vandals* loſt their hold. The Region is but barren, yet hath in it many Cities.

Aragon. *Aragon* hath on the Eaſt, *Catte*; Weſt, *Caſtile*; North, *Navarr*; and South, *Valentia*. The River *Iberus* runneth through the middle of the Countrey. The chief Cities of it are

1. *Lerida*

1. *Lerida*, ſeated on the River *Cinga*. 2. *Moſon*. 3. *Tordeſillo*; and 4. *Saragoſſa*.

The ancient Inhabitants of this Country of *Aragon*, were the *Jacetany*, *Lucenſes*, and *Celteberi*: her chiefeſt City is *Cæſar Auguſta*; at *Saragoſſa* was St. *Vincent* born, ſaith *Prudentius*.

Thus much of *Spain*.

The Pyrenean Hills.

Betwixt *Spain* and *France* are the Mountains call'd *Pyrenei*, and are that neckof Land which tyeth *Spain* to to the Continent, the higheſt part whereof is Mount *Canus*, whereon if one ſtand in a clear day, he may ſee both the Seas. The *French* ſide of theſe Hills is naked and barren; the *Spaniſh* very fertil, and adorned with Trees. On this ſide ſtandeth the *Roncevals*, ſo famous for the Battel betwixt the *French*-men and the *Moors*, in which 20000 of the *French* were put to rout together with *Rowland*, Couſin to *Charles* the Great.

FRANCE.

France is bounded on the North, with *Low-Germany*; on the North-west it is washed with the *British* Ocean; on the West, with the *Aquitain* Sea; on the South, it is thwarted by the *Pyrenean* Mountains, which part it from *Spain*; being toward the East lickt with the *Mediterranean* Sea, and on the full East the *Alpes* divide it from *Italy*.

The *French* are great pretenders to Antiquity, and fetch the Original of their first Inhabitants from *Mesech*, the sixth Son of *Japhet*: not above an hundred and fifty years after the Ark rested: but this passeth not for current truth amongst her own Historians. The first Inhabitants certainly that can be made good were the *Gauls*: a people of whose beginning we can give no unquestionable account: yet this of them is most sure, they were a Nation of noted valour above four Hundred years before Christ.

The figure of it is almost square, each

each ſide of the Quadrature containing 600 miles.

The Air hereof in the *Northern* part of *France* is purer than that of *England*, as being not covered with Clouds drawn out of the Sea, as *England* is; for that cauſe it becomes more cold in Winter, and more hot in Summer, and far leſs annoyed with miſts and rainy weather. But the parts of *France* lying towards the *Pyrenei*, and near the Equinoctial line, are ſubject to intemperate; yet often allayed by the Winds blowing from the Sea, and by the ſhadow of the Mountains. Situation.

The chief Rivers of *France* are *Garronne* the greateſt, *Loyre* the ſweeteſt, *Seyne* the richeſt, and *Rhoſne* the ſwifteſt.

It aboundeth with all manner of good Fruits, beſides ſtore of freſh Fiſh; but the chiefeſt thing which draw forrein Coyns unto them, are four eſpecially, Wine; Salt; Linnen, coarce Cloth; and Corn. They have plenty of Flax and Hemp, whereof they make Canvas, Sails, Ropes and Cables; neither want they Wool, whereof they make Cloth, though not in quan- Fertility.

tity to be exported. It also yields Saffron and Oad for Dying; besides other things of less moment.

Natures and manners of the people.

The *French* are very various and unconstant, and in nothing more they shew it, than in their familiarity, with whom a stranger cannot be so soon at his House, but he will be acquainted with him, and as suddenly without occasion lose him again. Also they are great scoffers, and cannot away with patience and modesty. Likewise he is wondrous talkative, so willing is he to make himself ridiculous.

The generality of the *French* are of a fiery spirit for the first On-set in any action, they desire change of fortune, and pass not greatly whether to better or worse. Their Women are very Jocord, of a voluble tongue, and as free of their Speech, complemental to strangers, and win more by their wit than their Beauty, one and the other are great enticers of mens affections; and they enjoy them as freely and securely, without either check of conscience or care of report. For it is esteemed *Vitium Gentile*: and indeed they can hardly

hardly hear ill for it from any there, which is not equally guilty.

The Nobillity and Gentry, reckon the Peſantory but as their ſlaves, which the poor Snakes take as a favour, and are glad to be employed by their betters, that by their Protection they may ſtand more free from the Injurie of their Equalls, for the meaneſt of them are cruel and affect to oppreſs their Adverſaries, though to their own ruine.

Diet. As well the Gentlemen as the Citizens live more ſparingly than the *Engliſh*, in their ordinary private Diet. They dine moſt with ſodden and liquid meats, and ſup moſt with roaſt; but their feaſts are more ſumptuous than ours, and conſiſt for the moſt part of made fantaſtical meats, and Sallets, and ſumptuous Compoſitions, rather than of fleſh or Birds. Their temperancy I cannot commend; for beſides dinners and ſuppers, they uſe Breakfaſts and Beveis, which they call Collations, and Gouſter, ſo eating four times a day.

Apparel. In general Men and Women (excepting Courtiers, and ſome of the Gentry) wear light ſtuffs, and rather

delicate than ſumptuous Garments. Your Countrey people wear cloſe Dublets, with large Breeches, with a large Coat hanging down to their knees, all of light ſtuffs, and their Wives in like ſort attired, have their Heads all over wrapped in linnen.

Buildings. Concerning their Buildings; they are magnificent and ſtately; for in general all the Towns and Cities in *France* are fairer than ours in *England*.

Their King bears the Title of the Chriſtian King *France*; and his eldeſt Son the *Daulphin* of *France*: by their *Salique* Law, no Woman or her Heirs may inherit.

Provinces. The divers Provinces of this Kingdome are many; of which are *Picardy*, *Normandy*, *the Iſle of France*, *Beavois*, *Poictu*, *Aquitain*, *Bretaign*, *Daulphin*, *Languedoc*, *Provence*, *Champaigne*, *Burgundy*: Of theſe in order.

Picardy, *Picardy* is invironed with *Normandy*, *Belgium*, *Champaigne*, and the Sea.

It is divided into the higher and lower; in the higher are the Towns of *Calice*, diſtant from *Dover* about 28 or 30 miles. This *Calice* by *Caſar* is

is called *Portus Iccius*, won from the *French* by our *Edward* the third, and loſt by Queen *Mary*. 2. *Bullen*, taken by our *Henry* the Eight.

In this *Picardy* alſo ſtands *Terwin*, beſieged by our King *Henry* in perſon, where the Emperour *Maximillian* ſerved under his Collours, and received pay as his Soldier.

In the lower *Picardy* are S. *Quintin*, *Abevile*, *Amiens*, and *Roan*.

In this Lower *Picardy*, is the Dutchie of *Terache*, whoſe chief City *Guiſe* gave name to the family of the *Guiſes*; and the Countrey of *Vermendois*, where ſtands *Retelois*, and *Retel* her Metropolis; *Artelois*, and *Laferre* her's, and *Pouthein*.

Normandy hath on the South, *Main*, and the Iſle of *France*; Eaſt, the River *Some*; and other parts, the Ocean. *Normandy*.

This Dukedome contains divers fair Cities and Towns; the chief whereof are, 1. *Conſtance*. 2. *Cane*. 3. *Bayeux*. The chief Haven-Towns are *Harflew*, *Deepe*, and *New-Haven*.

This Dukedome of *Normandy* was heretofore called *Newſtria*, their firſt Duke was *Rollo*; and the ſixth from him our *William* the Conquerour. It

was loſt from his Succeſſors in the time of King *John*. *Cane* is famous for the Siege of our King *Henry* the fifth. In this Dukedome of *Normandy* alſo is *Rhoan*, and *Nervile*; the laſt of which being beſieged by *Philip* the ſecond of *France*, in the time of our King *Richard* the firſt: when he firſt heard it, being then ſitting in his Pallace at *Weſtminſter*, he ſwore he would never turn his back to *France*, till he had his revenge: and to make good his Oath brake through the walls of his Pallace, and juſtly performed his threat upon the Beſieger. In the Dukedome of *Normandy* ſtands alſo *Albemarle*, which gives title to his Grace *Chriſtopher Monk*, who is Duke of *Albemarle*.

Iſle of France. This Iſle is ſited in the circlings and confluences of *Seine*, and other petty Brooks. The chief City of it is *Paris*, the Metropolis of all *France*, the circuit of which (excluding the ſuburbs) is ſaid to be ſix miles. The buildings of this City is for the moſt part ſtately, of unpoliſhed ſtone, with the out-ſide plaiſtered and rough caſt; and the houſes for the moſt part are four ſtories high, and in ſome places ſix.

ſix. The ſtreets are ſomewhat large, and among them the faireſt is that of St. *Dennis*. The 2. St. *Honore*. The 3. St. *Antony*. The 4. St. *Martine*.

The Market-places which are in this City, are eleven in number.

The chiefeſt building in this City is the Cathedral Church of the bleſſed Virgin, vulgarly called, *Notredam*. It is ſupported with 120 pillars, whereof 108 are leſs, and 12 very great; being all of free ſtone. The Chauncel is in the midſt of the Church, which hath 174 walking paces in length, and 60 in breadth. It hath 45 Chappels in the circuit thereof, which are ſhut with grates of Iron. In the front it hath two double doors, with fair ſtatues of 28 Kings. Upon the ſides are 4 Towers or Belfreyes, 34 Cubits high. The greateſt Bell, called S. *Mary* requires 24 men to ring it.

The ſecond Town of note is St. *Dennis*. 3. *Charenton*. Here is in this Iſle the Royal Palace of *Fountainbleau*, the feireſt houſe, not of *France*, but (as they ſay) of all Chriſtendome. In this Province alſo of the Iſle of *France* ſtands St. *Vincents*, where our King *Henry* the fifth dyed. And al-

ſo

ſo *Soiſſons* and the Dukedome of *Valoys*.

Labeauſſe. This Province hath on the eaſt *France* or the Iſle; weſt, *Main*; north, *Normandy*; and ſouth, the *Loyre*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Eſtampes*. 2. *Chartres*; this is a fair and goodly City, a Biſhops See, and one of the Vidamates of *France*; through the midſt of this City runs the River *Eure*, which as ſoon as it comes to the walls of the City on the South-ſide, divides it ſelf into three branches, two whereof encompaſs the City round about, and the 3. running thorow the midſt thereof, ſerveth the Town with many Mills for the uſe of the People: doth afterwards unite it ſelfe with the reſt into one main channel again. The third and principal City of it is *Orleans*: It is ſeated on the *Loyre*, and is one of the moſt pleaſanteſt Cities in all *France*.

Poictu, *Poictu* hath on the North, *Britain* and *Anjou*; eaſt the Dukedome of *Berry*; ſouth *Xantoign* and *Guieon*; weſt, the *Aquitain* Sea. The chief Cities are *Poictiers*, ſeated on the River *Claive*, being next to *Paris* for greatneſs. 2. *Mauſay*. 3. *Laſſon*.

This Region of *Poictu* is both plea-

ſant

ſant and plentiful: In this Province was fought the great Battel betwixt our Black Prince, and *John* of *France*, when with eight Thouſand hee vanquiſhed fourty thouſand: took the King priſoner, and his ſon *Philip*, 70. Earles, 50. Barons, and 12000 Gentlemen.

Aquitain containeth the Provinces of *Gaſcoign Xantoign*. It is Bounded with the *Pyrenean* Hills, the *Aquitain* Ocean, and the *Garond*. *Aquitain.*

The chief Cities are 1. *Tholouſe*. 2. *Bourdeaux* a Town famous by the generall concourſe of Merchants, trading for *French* Wines.

It is alſo a Parlimentary, an Archiepiſcopal Seat, Univerſity of good eſteem; honoured with the birth of our King *Richard* the Second.

Bretaigne is invironed whith *Main*, *Tourein*, and the Sea. The chief Cities hereof are, 1. *Nantes* on the *Loyre* 2. *Rhenes*. 3. *S. Breine*. 4. *Rhoan*, ſeated on the North ſide of the River *Seine*, partly in a plain, partly on the ſide of Hills and the building is for the moſt part of free-ſtone. *Bretaigne*

This Region of *Bretaigne is* reckoned one of the moſt Fertile in all *France* for

for Corn, Wine and wood; it breeds alſo good Horſes, and ſpeciall Doggs Iron, Leade &c. It is divided into the higher and Lower *Britanny*: her chief portes are St. *Malo.* aud *Breſte.*

Daulphine. *Daulphine* is environed with *Avergn* Weſt; *Province*, South; *Savoy*, Eaſt; and *Breſs*, North. The chief Cities are 1. *Lyons*, a famous Mart-Town, and Univerſity. 2. *Valence.* 3. *Vienna.*

Berry This Country is divided into the higher aud lower *Daulphine*: in the firſt is *Embrum* where Agaric and Manna is plentifully gathered: in the Lower is *Grinnoble*, *Daulphine*, St. *Romans*, &c.

Langue-dock Is allmoſt encompaſſed with the *Pyrenean* Hills. The chief Cities are, 1. *Narbon.* 2. *Montpelier* ſeated on the ſide, and is an Univerſity moſt famous for the ſtudy of Phyſick: 3. *Nimes* where there is at this day many Reliques of Antiquity, *and* Pons *Sancti Spiritus* &c.

This Countrey is invironed with *Poictu*, *Tourein*, *Labeauſe*, *Champaign*, *Bourbon*, and *Limoſin.* The chief City is *Burges.* The Citizens at ſix Fairs in the year ſell great quantity of woollen Cloath: it is alſo an Archiepiſcopal

pal See and Univerſity: This Region of *Berry* is exceedingly ſtored with Sheep, and ſufficiently well with other Merchandize of value.

2. *Sancerre*. 3. *Argent*. On the South-Eaſt of *Anjou*, betwixt it and *Berry* lyeth *Toureine*. The chief City of it is *Tours*. 2. *Amboys*. 3 *Bloys*. And a little higher upon the Loyre ſtands *Orleance*; This Region of *Tureine* is ſaid to be the Garden of *France*. *Tourein-*

Provence is inviroued with *Languedoc*, *Daulphine*, *Piedmont*, and the *Mediterranean* Sea. *Provence.*

The principal Towns are, 1. *Merſeilles*, a famous Mart-Town. 2. *Aix*. 3. *Arles*, the metropolis of the *Burgundian* Kingdome. 4. *Aveignon*, a very fair City ſeated on the *Rhoſne*, famous in that it was the ſeat of the Popes for 70 years.

This Region of *Provence* belongs part to the Crown of *France*, as the 3. Towns firſt named viz. *Marſeilles* &c. And part to the Pope, viz *Aveignon* an Arch-Biſhops See, with the whole *Comitatus Veniſſimus*. And part to the Prince of *Orange*, viz. *Orange* on the River *Meine* a chief City, *Eſtang*, *Boys de S. Poll*, &c.

Cham-

Champaign *Champaigne*, ſo called becauſe it is a Champain Countrey. It is invironed with *Picardy*, *Belgium*, *Lorraine*, the *Burgundy*, *Berry*, *Bourbon*, and the Iſle.

The chief Cities are, 1. *Rheims*, 2. *Treys*. 3. *Bin*, and 4. *Chalons*. Within *Rheims* is a Colledge for the education of young *Engliſh* fugitives, and in this City the Kings moſt commonly are Crowned and anointed with an Oyle ſent (as they ſay) from Heaven, which (as oft as it hath been uſed) yet never decreaſeth, it is the ſeat of an Arch-Biſhop; And ſo is *Sans* alſo.

Burgundy Dutchy. This Dutchy is invironed with *Champaigne*, the County of *Breſs*, and *Bourbonoys*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Digion*. 2. *Autum*. 3. *Beauline*, where there is an Hoſpital, equal to the Palace of any Prince in *Europe*. At *Digion* above named was St. *Bernard* born: in this Dutchy alſo ſtands *Aliza*, once the famous City of *Alexia*.

Labreſs. On the South-Eaſt of *Burgundy* Dutchy, and North of *Savoy*, is the Countrey of *Labreſs*. The chief Towns of it are: 1. *Caſtilion*. 2. *Monkeal*, and 3. *Bourge*, and exceeding ſtrong Town.

Within the limits of *France* are four

four Provinces, which as yet acknowledge not the *French* Command, *viz.* The 1. *Seignure of Geneva.* 2. *Savoy.* 3. *Lorrain.* and 4. *the County of Burgundy.*

BURGUNDI County.

THis County is invironed with *Champaign*, *Lorrain*, *Switzerland*, *Bresſ*, and the *Dutchy*. The length of it is 90 miles, the breadth 60.

The people are much renowned for warlike affairs, marching under the colours of divers Princes, under the name of *Walloons*.

The Ground is ſo exceeding fertil, that as *France* may be call'd the Garden of *Europe*, ſo this may be accounted the faireſt flower of that Garden.

The chief City is *Beſanſon*, the Metropolis of both the *Burgundies*. 2. *Dole*, a Town for ſtrength, riches, and beauty, to be prefer'd before any in *Burgundy*. 3. *Salines*, rich in ſalt-Fountains. 4. *Caſtillion*. Here alſo are more than 26 walled Towns, and 160 Lordſhips.

Lorrain.

LORRAIN.

THis Dukedome is compaſſed about with part of *Belgium*, *Alſatia*, *the County of Furgundy*, and *Champaigne*. The length of it is about four dayes journey; the breadth almoſt three.

Fertility. It aboundeth with Corn and Wine, an excellent race of Horſes; plenty of Mines, and ſtore of ſalt Fiſh.

The chief Towns of it are, *Nancy*, ſeated on the *Meuſe*, the Dukes Seat:

This City is ſtrongly fortified, and the Houſes are fairly built of free-ſtone. 2. S. *Nicholas*, a ſtrong Town. 3. *Vancoleur*.

Manners. In Manners theſe people much reſemble the *French* and *German*; the *French* in their courteſie and civility, and the *German* in their drinking.

SAVOY.

THe County of *Savoy* is confin'd with *Daulphin*, *Breſs*, *Switzerland*, and *Piedmont*. Alſo it comprehendeth

hendeth under it almoſt all *Piedmont* on the *Italian* ſide of the *Alpes*.

The Inhabitants of *Savoy* are naturally dull and very ſimple, as to the common ſort of people; but the Gentry are of a very pleaſing converſation, Civil and ingenuous, affecting all good exerciſe.

The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Chambiers*, the ſeat of the Duke when he ſojourneth in theſe parts. It is ſeated in a pleaſant valley among the Mountains, and is full of neat Houſes, belonging to the Gentry of this Province. 2. *Tarantaiſe*, this is an Arch-Biſhops-See, and is ſituate in the midſt of the Mountains. 3. *Aquabelle*. 4. *Maurienne*. or St *John Maurienne*, an an Arch Biſhops See, ſituate in a valley of the *Alpes* ſo called.

Piedmont is a Country now wholly under the *Savoyen* & *Mantuan* Dukes; of this Countrey the *Mantuan* poſſeſſeth *Montferat*, and the *Savoyen* poſſeſſeth the reſt; This Countrey is ſeated at the foot of the Mountains, and is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Millain*; Weſt, with *Savoy*; North, with the *Swizzers*; and South with the *Mediterranean* Sea. It is wondrous fertil *Piedmont*,

and

and contains beſides Lordſhips and Baronies, 52 Earldomes, and 15 Marquiſates.

The principal Towns belonging to the *Savoyen* are; 1. *Turin*, the Dukes Seat. This City is ſituated on the River *Po*, it is the See of an Arch Biſhop and an Univerſity; in which the Renowned *Eraſmus* took his degrees in Divinity, it is one of the ſweeteſt ſituations in *Europe*. 2. *Aoſtæ*. 3. *Niza*, a Haven Town, it ſtands at the influx of the River *Varus*, which divides it from *Provence*; beautified with a Cathedral Church, the Biſhops Palace, a Monaſtry of Nuns, and an impregnable Citadel. 4. *Suſa*. 5. *Saluzzes*, a Marquiſate, and Biſhops See: fortified with a very large Caſtle.

The Signeury of GENEVA

WIthin the limits of *Savoy*, towards *Labreſs*, ſtandeth the famous Signeury of *Gencva*, the territories of it being yet not 8 leagues, out of which they raiſe a revenue of about 60000. Crowns.

The Women here are more reſerved then

then in any other place of the World; dancing by no means is tollerated here either in publick or private; Adulterye puniſhed with death, Fornication firſt time, puniſhed with 9. dayes faſting with bread and water in priſon ſecond time with whipping, and third time Baniſhment; But notwithſtanding this ſeverity they make *Love* in Secret, and are as Amorous in their daliances, as in other places.

The Town ſtandeth at the end of the Lake *Lemanus*, and by the *Rhoſen*; is divided into two parts, the lower part of which, call'd vulgarly *La bas rue*, is ſeated in a plain, and the reſt upon a hill. The buildings are of free-ſtone; the lower part thereof on the North ſide, lyes cloſe, to the South-ſide of the Lake, is a little Haven for Gallies, which they have built to keep free the paſſage of the Lake, and on the ſame ſide is a ſtrong Fort, and there the River *Rodanus* coming out of the Lake, enters into the City, and runs through the lower part thereof, having two Bridges for paſſage.

This City entertaines people from all Countryes

Countreys, of any Religion, in ſo much that it is ſaid if one have loſt his Religion he may here find it again; But yet they inforce a Law upon Fugitives, not common elſe where: For whatſoever Maletactor is there apprehended for miſchief done in his own Countrey, ſuffers as if he had been there Condemned.

Fertility. It aboundeth with all manner of good fruites, beſides ſtore of freſh fiſh. It alſo ſtandeth well for trade of Merchandiſe, by reaſon there are many great Merchants, eſpecially *Italians*, who deal here; the Inhabitants being moſt mechanical perſons, making excellent good Muskets and Calevers. They likewiſe work Sattin, Velvet, and Taffaty. The people are very civil both in their behaviour, ſpeech, and apparel, all licentiouſneſs being ſeverely corrected.

Thus much of *France*.

The ALPES.

THe natural bounds betwixt *Germany*, *France*, and *Italy*, are the *Alpes*, Mountains which require 5 days to be aſcended. There

There are 5 paſſages out of theſe hills into *Italy*, viz. 3 out of *France*, and 2 out of *Germany*. The 1. from *France* is through *Provence*, and ſo cloſe upon the *Tyrrhenean* Seas, through *Liguria*, which is the eaſieſt. The 2. is through the hill called *Geneara*, into the Marquiſate of *Saluzzes*, and ſo to *Lombardy*. The 3. is over Mount *Cenis*, and through the County of *Turin*. The 1. way out of *Germany* into *Italy* is through the Countrey of the *Griſons*, by the Countrey of *Valtolin*. The other way is through *Tyrolis*, by the Towns of *Inſpruch* and *Trent*.

ITALY.

Italy is a moſt fruitful and goodly Region, ſituate nnder a Clime moſt temperate, commodious for traffick, and moſt fertil for Corn and Herbage. It contains in length 1020, miles and in breadth at the broadeſt not above 410.

Italy by ſome is ſaid to be the Mother of Countreys, for that ſhe was firſt Inhabited by *Janus* the Father of Nations. about 200 years after the flood

flood. But *Helvicus* and other Authentick obſervers of time, place their Dynaſtia 966 years after the Flood and before Chriſt 1327.

It is an Iſland almoſt in ſhape of a Mans Leg, being bounded on the Eaſt, with the *Adriatick Sea*; South and Weſt, with the *Tyrrene* Seas; and North, with the *Alpes*.

Fertilty. It aboundeth with Corn, Wine, and Oyl; yields plenty of *Orange*-trees, and the like fruit, as *Citrons*, *Limmons*, and *Cedar*-trees: and of theſe fruits they tranſport great ſtore into foreign parts. Alſo they have Woods of *Cheſnut*-trees, little eſteemed amongſt them, only the poor people eating ſome of them, and with the reſt they feed their Hogs. Alſo they have plenty of *Almond*-trees, and ſome *Pomegranates*; and alſo the *Cyprus*, *Poplar*, and the *Oak*, ſo that you would ſay, the whole Province were but as one Garden.

Her chief Rivers, are *Poe*, *Atheſis Rubica*, *Tyber*, *Avernus*, &c.

Natures, and Manners of the People. The people for the moſt part are, honourable, courteous, prudent, and brave withal; to their ſuperiors obedient; to equals reſpective; to inferiors

ors courteous; to ſtrangers affable, and deſirous by kind offices to win their love; and in expence and love of his money very wary. In apparel they are modeſt, in furniture of houſe, ſumptuous. Apparel.

Yet notwithſtanding, the Inhabitants are as deeply engaged to their peculiar Vices as any; for they are hot Letchers, and thoſe ſeldome ſtand quit from that horrible torture of Jealouſie over their Wives, for it meaſures others actions by its own Rule. And both theſe Vices in them are incredible: and makes Treachery, and Murder ſeem no fault in their Eye, If they be provoked by ſuſpicion. They are moſt unnatural in their Luſt: and their Women when they have their free liberty differ not much, but their cloſe keeping either hinders, or at leſt hides their faults, ſo as they appear modeſt, Lively, and witty, for as much as they dare ſpeak.

In their Diet, compared with the *Engliſh* or *French*, they are moſt ſparing; generally they require ſmall preparation or furniture of the table; they eat neatly and modeſtly; they ſeldome make feaſts, but if they make any, they Diet.

make them sumptuous, and that much more than ours. The greatest expences are about their Gardens, in fitting places for birding, in drawing water to them, and adorning their Conduits head with Imagery, in Chappells, and other buildings.

The usual division is into six parts, *Lombardy*, *Tuscany*, *the Land of the Church*, *Naples*, *Genoa*, *and the Land of Venice*.

But according to the present divers Principalities that are, it is divided into.

The greater, as

The Kingdome of Naples.
The Papacy.
The Commonwealth of Venice.
The Dukedome of Florence.
The Dukedome of Millain.

The lesser, as

The Dukedome of Mantua.
The Dukedome of Urbine.
The Principality of Parma.
The State of Genoa.
The State of Luca.

The

The Kingdome of NAPLES.

THis Kingdome is ſeparated from the *Land of the Church*, by the River *Axoſenus*; on the othe parts it is invironed with the Sea; the compaſs of it being 1468 miles.

This Kingdome is the fertileſt place in all *Italy*, abounding with Mines of divers metals, Saffron, Silk, Oyl, and Wine. Fertility.

This Kingdome contains the Provinces of *Lavoro*, *Calabria*, Inferior and Superior *Utranto*, *Apulia*, *Puglia*, and *Abruzzo*.

Lavoro: This Province contains in it the City of *Naples*, being the chief of the whole Kingdom. Near to this City is the mountain *Veſuvius*, now called *Somma*. This Mountain is moſt high, and the top is dreadful, where is a Gulph caſting out flames; the reſt of the Mounta n aboundeth with Vines, and Olive trees. This City is ſeated at the foot of Hills and Mountains, extending in length from the North-Eaſt to the South-Weſt, or rather ſeemeth to be triangular. If any Lavoro.

Ship going to *Naples*, carry any Bread into the Port, they forfeit 20. Duckats for every Loafe, ſo they throw their Bread into the Sea before they go in; this Countrey of *Lavor* is exceeding fruitfull in Wines and Wheat.

The Houſes of this City of *Naples* are four roofs high, but the tops lye almoſt plain, ſo as they walk upon them in the cool time of the night.

The Buildings are of free-ſtone, and the windows are all covered with paper or linnen cloth, for glaſs windows are moſt rare in *Italy*.

It hath three fair, broad, and long ſtreets, namely *La Toletano*, *La Lapuana*, and *La Vicaria*; the reſt are very narrow.

There be 8 Gates towards Land, and as many towards Sea; amongſt which the *Capuan* Gate is decked with Monuments and Statues.

The City is ſtrongly walled; and hath three ſtrong Caſtles, one of them Impregnable, ſtanding aloft behind the City; on the Top or Mount *Hermus* or *Eraſmus*. This is the only Regall City of *Italy*. The women here are very Beautifull, and the meaneſt Artificers wife goes in her Silks every day

day: there are allowed Curtizans in in this City to the number of about 30000. In this City the diſeaſe called *Morbus Gallicus*, was firſt known, in Chriſtendome.

There be in this City many Palaces of Gentlemen, Barons, and Princes.

There be 4. Publick Houſes, called *Segii* in which the Princes and Gentlemen have yearly meetings; and there alſo is the daily meeting of Merchants. The exceeding delightfull having Gardens on all ſides, as well within the City, as near the ſame; and the Fields are no leſs fruitfull, bringing forth abundantly all things for the uſe of Man. The *Spaniard* governs this Kingdom of *Naples* by a Viceroy, it is ſaid that there are in this kingdom 1563. Cities and Towns; 20. of them the Seats of Arch Biſhops, and 107. of Biſhops. The body of the Nobility conſiſts of 14 Princes. 25. Dukes, 30. Marqueſſes, 54. Earles, and 4000. Barons.

Alſo within this Territory are many famous Antiquities, and wonderful things to be ſeen. 2. *Capua*. This

City

City is of little compaſs, but it hath a fair Senate-Houſe, and a fair Church, call'd *l' Annonciata*, with a fair Altar. 3. *Cuma*, the oldeſt City in all *Italy*. In this City, was the Sybils Cave. by which *Æneas* went down to Hell: And not far of it, the Lake *Avernus*, the Stinck whereof is ſaid to have poyſoned Birds as they flew over it. 4. *Baiæ*, an ancient City. The ſituation is moſt ſweet, but all the Houſes near the ſhore are drowned except the *Bathes*. 5. *Nola*, built on the ruines of *Old Farma*.

Calabria. *Calabria* is another Region belonging to the Kingdom of *Naples*. It is bounded with the River *Iano*, the *Tyrrene*, and *Ionian* Seas. It is in compaſs about 500 miles, and is divided into the higher and lower. In the higher, the chief Cities are, 1. *Conſentia* 2. *Salernum*, famous for the ſtudy of Phyſick. In the lower is *Caterzary*, a ſtrong City.

Calabria Inferior was formerly called. *Magna Græcia* from a multitude of *Greek* Colonies, which there built Cities and poſſeſt a great part of the Countries. The principal of Note was *Terdutum*, here are great ſtore of *Tervantulas*?

Tervantula? a Serpent peculiar to this Countrie.

Otranto hath on the Weſt, *Puglia*; an one the other three parts the Sea. The chief Towns are, 1. *Tarentum*. 2. *Brunduſium*, glorying in one of the beſt Havens in the world, but it is now but a mean Town, and the Haven of it very much choked, that a Gally can very hardly enter, 3. *Otranto*. 4. *Gallipolis*. *Otranto.*

The Country of *Otranto* abounds in Corn, Oyle, Melons Citrons, Safron, and other Commodities of good price.

Apulia: This Province extendeth from the confines of *Brunduſe*, to the River *Fortore*. It is divided into two Provinces, the one called *Bari*, the other *Puglia*. The chief City is *Manfredoin*; it lyeth under the Hill St. *Angelo*. *Apulia*

It is a ſtately and magnificent City the Seat of the Arch Biſhop of *Siponto* beautified with a Capacious *Harbour* for receit of ſhips, and an Impregnable Caſtle for defence thereof.

Puglia is another Province of this Kingdom. It is bounded with the River *Fortore*, and the River *Tron-* *Puglia*

too. It is a fruitfull Countrey, in the midst rough and mountainous. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Barlet*. This is an Haven Town, and reckoned for one of the 4 strong Holds of *Italy*. 2. *Cannæ*; the wealth thereof consists in, Cattel, and *Saffron*.

The chief City of *Apulia* or *Puglia* formerly was *Arpinum*, the birth place of that famous Oratour *Tully*.

Abruzzo is another Province in this Kingdom. The chief Cities of it are 1. *Aquino*, the birth-place of *Thomas Aquinas*. 2. *Sulmo*, *Ovid*'s birth-place.

THE PAPACY.

THe estate of the Pope is twofold; the one consisteth in his temporal dominion, the other in his spiritual jurisdiction. As touching his temporal dominion, he is Lord of a great part of *Italy*; as of all that lyeth between the River *Fiore* and *Cajetta*, between *Preneste* and the *Truentian Streights*, (except the Dukedome of *Urbin*.) In that compass are incircled the Provinces of *Romandiola*, *Marchia*

chia, *Spoletto*, and St. *Peters Patrimony*.

This Province extendeth from the *Rubicon* East, *to* the *Venetians* West. *Romandiola.*

The chief Cities are, 1. *Bononia* the chief University of *Italy*, and the retiring place of the Popes. This City of *Bononia* is vere populus and of a round forme, and great Circuit, the the Building Antick, the foundation of the houses of free-stone, the rest of Bricks, built with Arched Cloysters towards the Street, under which one may walke dry in the greatest Rain; the Civill Law is much Studied here, and hence proceed the famous Civilians *Johannes Andreas*, *Azo*, *Bartolus*, and *Socnus* 2. *Ferrara*. This City is seated in a plain, and compassed with a fenny bank, and is of a triangular form. In the heart of the City is a large Market-place. The Streets are broad and very dirty in winter, and no less subject to dust in the summer. The Houses are built of free-stone and not near one to another, but with pleasant Gardens between. The whole circuit of this City is said to contain 7 miles. This City *Ferrara* is Commodiously seated on the River

Po; which by reaſon of its breadth, depth, and violent ſwiftneſs of the Current is a ſufficient Rampart to it on that ſide, the other ſides being fortified with a ſtrong wall, and a ſpacious Mote; near to the Market-place is a little Iſland, in which the former Dukes had a Stately Pallace, called *Belvedevere* from the fair proſpect which it had or gave to the whole City, and on the North ſide of the City a large Parke for Pleaſure. 3. *Ravenna.* This is a moſt ancient City; the buildings hereof are of Brick and Flint-ſtone and are ſo old, as they ſeem ready to fall. On the Eaſt-ſide the Sea lyes ſome 2 *Italian* miles diſtant, where is the Haven for Ships, ſo much ſpoken of in the *Roman* Hiſtories.

Marchia. *Marchia* reacheth from *Tronto* to *Puglia*, between the *Apenine and the* Sea It is divided into little Hills and plains. It is rich in Wine, Oyl, and Corn. The City of greateſt trading is *Ancona*, by reaſon of the Haven, to which many Eaſtern Merchants do reſort. It is a very fair City, encompaſſed with three Mountains and hath the form of an half-Moon. The ſtreets of it are narrow, and

and ill paved with flint. The Haven is of a triangular form, about which is pleasant walking; and the place where Merchants meet, called *la Loggia*, lying upon the Sea, is a most sweet open room but narrow. 2. *Ascoli*, a very fair City; and 3. *Firmo*, a strong City.

In this Province of *Marchia Anconitana*, stands *Loretto*, the place where so many Miracles are performed by our Lady, as they deliver amongst the rest of their Legends.

Spoletto.

Spoletto, of old called *Umbria*. The chief Cities of it are, 1, *Spoletto* 2. *Onietto*, seated on a high Rock, 3. *Asis*, where S. *Francis* was born. This Province is abundantly stored with Wine, Cattel, and some Saffron, Olives and Figgs.

S. Peters Patrimony.

This Province contains all *Latium*, (or *Campagna di Roma*.) In this Countrey are the Mountains called *Gallicanum*. The chief City is *Rome*, seated on *Tyber*. It is in compass 11. miles, within which is not a little waste ground. This City in its Infancy was but 2. Miles about, but after she grew fat, she burnished to 50. Miles about; upon the wall 740. Turretts, and the Inhabitants Innumerable

able: She was built upon Seven Hills, *Pallatinus, Capitolinus, Viminalis, Aventinus, Esquilinus. Cælius, & Quirinalis*; was Ruled first by Seven Kings, and hath been since subject to Seven several Forms of Government; this City is said to be about 15. Miles from the Sea,

The Inhabitants are about 200000, 2. parts of them being Clergy-men and Curtezans. The most worthy places in it are the Church of St. *Peter*, which were it once finished, would be the rarest building in the world. Then the Castle of St. *Angelo*, impregnable, unless by famine. Next the Popes Palace, called *Belvidere*. And lastly, the Library of the Hill *Vatican*, called commonly the *Vatican Library*. 2. *Tiber*. 3. *Preneste* 4. *Veii*, a City of great wealth and compass.

The Commonwealth of VENICE.

THe commonwealth of *Venice* is now as famous for State Policy as it hath been heretofore for warlike Atchievements. And though they,

they have a Duke, yet it is a free State, and governed by an *Ariſtarchy*: for he is ordered to the the very Clothes on his back by a certain number of the Chief Citizens of *Venice*, and hath his Alowance out of their Treaſury (little enough to keep him from the thought of Tyranny) about 40000 Duckets by the year.

Their Arſnall keepes in continual readineſs 200. Gallies: in their Magazin of war there is ever Furniture for about 100000. Men at Armes.

The younger Brothers of the Gentry may not Marry to increaſe the Number beyond Maintenance: yet to make up their Liberty, they all owe them Stewes.

On *Aſcentn* day, the Duke Eſpouſeth the Sea, by throwing a Ring into it, the Nuptiall pledge and ſymboll of Subjection; This Ceremony received a beginning from that ſame Sea Battel fought and won by the *Venetians* under the Conduct of *Sebaſtiano Zani* againſt the Forces of *Frederick Barbaroſſa*, in the quarrel of Pope *Alexander* the Third.

In the very bottome of the *Adriatick*, called at this day the *Gulf of Venice*,

is a ridge of Land, reaching from the Lime-kilns, called by them *Fornati* to the mouth of the River *Pia*, in from of a Bow, and containeth in length 35 miles, and in breadth 2, where it is broadeſt. This Ridge is cut into 7 principal Iſlands, *the Ports of Brondolo, Chiozza, Malam Occo, of the* 3. *Caſtles of St. Eraſmus, the Lito Maggiore, and the Troports.* Between the part of this Ridge call'd *Lito*, and the *Continent*, ſtandeth the Lake of *Venice*, in compaſs 90 miles; and in this Lake is ſeated the City of *Venice* uppon 72. Iſlands, diſtant from the ſhore 2 miles, and from the firm Land 5. This ſtately City is in compaſs 8 miles, and hath 70 Pariſhes, wherein each Church hath a little Market-place, for the moſt part four ſquare; and a publick Well, for the common ſort uſe Well-water, and Rain-water kept in ciſterns. It hath 31. Cloiſters of Monks, and 28 of Nuns, beſides Chappels and Almshouſes. Channels of water paſs through this City (conſiſting of many Iſlands) ſo that a Man may paſs to what place he will both by land and water. The great Channel is in length

length about 1300 paces, and in breadth 40, and hath only one Bridge called *Rialto*. The paſſage by this Channel is very pleaſant, being adorned on both ſides with ſtately Palaces. And that *Men* may paſs ſpeedily, beſides this Bridge, there be 13 places, called *Traghetti*, where Boats attend, called *Gondotr*, which being of incredible number, give ready paſſage to all *Men*. The reſt of the Channels be narrow, and over them is many Bridges to be paſſed under. The Buildings of this City are very rare, there being at leaſt 100 Houſes (or a rather Palaces) fit to entertain any Prince.

The magnificenteſt Buildings of this City are the Church of St. *Mark*, which Saint is the protecting Saint of this City. The Building hereof is become admirable, for the ſingular Art of the Builders and painters, and the moſt rare pieces of Marble, Prophyry, and Ophites, (ſtones ſo called of ſpeckels like a Serpent) and like ſtones. 2. The Market-place of St. *Mark*, being paved with Brick, and conſiſts of 4. Market-places joyned in one. Again, the Houſes oppoſite to the Palaces

laces of the Procurators of St. *Mark*, are call'd the Houſes of State, and they belong to the Church of St. *Mark*, having ſome 50 ſhops under the Arches of the upper roofs; theſe yield great Rents to the Church. Alſo the Steeple or Belfrey of St. *Mark*, diſtant ſome 80 foot from the Church, and ſet over againſt it; it is to be admired not only for the foundation ſtrangely laid, but for divers other cauſes.

There is alſo in the ſecond Market-place of the Palace, the Library, whoſe Building is remarkable. Alſo in the ſaid Market-place is the ſtately Palace of the Duke, all covered with Marble, and moſt ſumptuous in the carved Images and Pictures, and in the pillars of the arched Walk on the out ſide. The four ſquare Market-place of *Rialto*, is compaſſed with publick Houſes; under the arches whereof, and in the midle part lying open, the Merchants meet.

About this City are ſeated 75 other Iſlands the chief whereof are, *Onurano*. and *Barano* eſpecially *Mucano* which aboundeth with goodly Orchards and Gardens, and 1000 other objects of delight and pleaſure.

Alſo

Alſo here are the famous Glaſs houſes.

The whole Dominion of the *Venetian* Signeury, is divided into firm Land and Sea. On the Land they poſſeſs in *Lombardi*, *Marca Trevigiana*, *Friuli*, and *Iſtri*.

Again, it it is divided into Continent and Iſland. In the Continent they have *Iſtria*, *Dalmatia*, *Sclavonia*, and *Albania*, or ſome parts thereof.

The Iſlands are *Corfu*, *Cephalonia*, *Zant*, *Candia*, *Conigo*, and other in the *Adriatick* Sea.

The State of the firm Land contains *Marca Trevigiana*, lying Eaſt of *Frinly*, and the Gulph of *Venice*. *Marca Trevigiana.*

The chief City is *Padua*, a very fair City, the Building whereof is with arches of ſtone, hanging over the Street under which they walk dry in the greateſt rain; but the Streets are thereby made narrow, and in the midſt very dirty. 2. *Breſcia*, the Seat of an Arch-biſhop, who is an Earl, a Marqueſs, and a Duke. The Cities Building is of Brick; the Streets are large and paved with flint. 3. *Bergamo*, a City ſeated on a Mountain; and 4. *Vicenza*.

Friuli, environed with *Hiſtria*, the *Alpes*, *Friuli*

Alpes, *Trevigiana*, and the *Adriatick*. The length of it is 50 miles, and in the breadth as much, the chief Town of it is *Palma*, built by the *Venetian*, 1583. and the best fortified of any in *Italy*,

Istria. The greatest Territory of this Continent is *Istria*, and the best, unless it were for that the Air is naturally unwholsome especially about *Nolo*. It yields great abundance of Oyl, Fish, and Salt. The chief Cities are, 1. *Istinopolis* 2. *Pola*. This City is an Episcopall See. There are in the Provinces of this Common wealth of *Venice*, two Patriarchs, and sixteen Bishops.

The Dukedom of FLORENCE.

THe Dukedome of *Florence* containeth the greater part of *Tuscany*, parted from *Genoa* by the *Magra*; and the West, from *Romagna*, and *Ancona*; by the *Alpenine*, on the North; by the *Pisseo*, East; and the *Pyrhene* Sea, South. The chief City is *Florence*, seated nigh the Confluence of *Arnus*. This City is of around form,

form, and upon the Walls thereof lye 8. Forts, whereof the greateſt and ſtrongeſt lyes towards the South. The *Houſes* after the manner of *Italy*, are built with a low roof, excepting the Pallaces, which are ſtately built of free-ſtone, engraven. The Streets are moſt broad, and have an open Air, and the Pavement is of very broad and fair free ſtone. The River *Arno* running from Eaſt to Weſt, divides this City, but into unequal parts, the greater part lying on the North, and the Bridge to paſs from one to the other is almoſt in the midſt of the City. Alſo there be 3 other Bridges over *Arno*, But far leſs in bigneſs and magnificence than the former.

Towards the North and Eaſt this City is encompaſſed with pleaſant Hills, planted with excellent fruits; and behind them the high Mountains of the *Apenine* ſomewhat removed, are inſtead of ſtrong walls to the City.

Alſo on the South ſide are the like Hills and diſtant Mountains; but towards the Weſt it lyes open to the moſt pleaſent Valley *Arno*. On all ſides without the Walls, Palaces of Gentlemen

Gentlemen are moſt frequent; and Houſes of Citizens, not diſtant above three or four cloſes one from the other.

Within this City the Duke hath two Palaces, the one called *Palazzo Dipitti*, the other Palace of the Duke is ſeated in the corner of the market-place of *Piazza della Signoria*, it being the faireſt and largeſt market-place within this City; there being four more, *(viz.)* *Merchato Vecchio*, *S. Spirito*, *Sancta Croce*, and *Maria Novella*.

2. *Piſa*; the River *Arno* runs through this City, from Eaſt to Weſt. It is ſeated in a plain, and toward the North-Weſt-by-North is a Gate, and a fair Cathedral Church, paved with Marble, and moſt curiouſly wrought. In the midſt of this City, upon the Bank of *Arno*, is the Palace of the Duke of *Florence*, 3. *Sienna*; the ſituation of this City is moſt pleaſant upon a high Hill; all the Pavement of the Street is of brick, which laſteth the longer becauſe there be neither Carts nor Coaches, but all burthens are carried on the backs of Aſſes. It is vulgraly ſaid, that *Sienna* abounds with

with Fountains, Towers, and fair Women. There is no better place to live in through all *Italy*, than the State of *Florence*, and more eſpecially this City of *Sienna*. Beſides it is commended for the beſt language in all *Italy*.

4. *Maſſa*, famous for her quarries of white Marble:

5. *Ligorne*; this City is ſeated in a plain, being ſomewhat longer from North to South; than it is broad from Eaſt to Weſt, and the Sea lyes upon it partly on the North, partly on the South, and altogether on the Weſt-ſide; and it hath one Tower on the North-ſide, and another on the South, reaching into the Sea; and between theſe two Towers, full on the Weſt-ſide, there is a Haven for great Ships; farther out into the Sea, and alſo near the City, and compaſſed with the Walls thereof, are two Havens for Gallies and ſmall Barks. In this City our *Engliſh* Factors do reſide for the traffick of *Italy*.

THE

The Dukedome of MILLAIN.

THe Dukedome of *Millain* hath on the East, *Mantua* and *Parma*; on the South, *Liguria*; North, *Trevigiana*; and on the West, *Piedmont*. It is in circuit 300 miles. The chief Cities are, 1. *Pavia*: this City lyes in length from East to West, and a new fair ſtreet divides it in the midſt from the North to the South. On the Weſt-ſide are two Market-places, one greater than the other. The Buildings of the City are of Brick, and ſeem to be of great antiquity. 2. *Alexandria*, 3. *Cremona*: The form of this City is like unto a *Cardinal*'s Hat, with broad brims, ſeated in a plain. Within this City is a Tower built of Brick, which requires 492 ſtairs in the Aſcent. 4. *Millain*: This City is of a round form, and hath 9 Gates; the Building ſhews antiquity, and the Houſes are of Brick, and low built, excepting ſome ſtately Palaces. The Streets are broad, and the Pavement of Brick, raiſed in the midſt with broad ſtones. In this City is thought

thought to be inhabited 200000 ſouls, of the beſt Artizans in *Italy*. This City was the Seat of St *Ambroſes* Biſhoprick.

The Dukedome of MANTUA.

THe Dukedome of *Mantua* hath on the Eaſt, *Romagna*; Weſt, *Millain*; North, *Trevigiana*; and South, *Parma* and *Placentia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Mirabella*. 2. *Modena*. 3. *Lucera*. and 4. *Mantua*; a very ſtrong Town being invironed on three ſides with a Water being a quarter of a mile broad. The form of this City is round, ſave that the foreſaid Lake on the North and Eaſt-ſides, enters into the City in form of a half Moon. The Buildings are partly of Brick, and partly of free-ſtone; and the Streets are large and clean. In the midſt of this City is a large Market-place, wherein the *Jewes* have there, and ſell all manner of Wares; for all traffick is in their hands, growing rich by the poverty of the Citizens. It is unlawful to wear a ſword without licence of the Magiſtrate, either at

Millain

Millain, *Cremona*, or *Mantua*, or almoſt in any other City of *Italy*; only at *Venice* and *Padua*, and the Cities of that State, ſtrangers may wear ſwords; and only the wearing of Piſtols or ſhort Guns is forbidden. *Mantua* was the birth place of that excellent Poet *Virgil*. And to this Principality belongs the Dukedome of *Mount-ferrat* in the South Eaſt of *Piedmont*.

The Dukedome of URBIN.

THe Dukedome of *Urbin* lyeth in the midſt of the Papal Territories, having on the North, the *Adriatick*; on the South, the *Apenine*; on the Weſt, *Romagna*; on the Eaſt, *Marca Aconitana*. The length of it is 60, the breadth 35. miles. Here are in this Dukedom 200 Caſtles, and 7 Towns; the chief of the ſeven being *Urbin*, ſeated on the bottom of the *Apenine*, and built in the faſhion of a Miter. 2. *Piſauro*, a good Haven 3. *Belforto*, ſeated in the *Mid-land*. The chief of the Caſtles are the Rock of St, *Leo*, and *Marivola*. At *Urbin* was another *Virgil* born, though not equal

equal in fame: yet one in whom we have ſomewhat more Intereſt: he writ an *Engliſh* Hiſtory, being at that time here reſident and Collector of the Popes *Peter* pence.

The Principality of P A R M A.

THis Principate hath on the North, *Mantua*; and on the South, the *Apenine*; on the Weſt, *Millain*; and on the Eaſt, the Countrey of *Modena*. The City of *Parma* is ſeated on the River *Pirnia*. *Placentia* is ſeated on the *Po*. To this Principate belongeth *Mirandula*, with her territories, a place often heard of by reaſon of Learned *Picus de Mirandul*.

The City *Parma* is beautified with very handſome Buildings, and peopled by a Race of ingnuous men, whether they do betake themſelves to Arts, or Arms, the grounds about this City are of excellent Paſturage, and yield great plenty of Cheeſe which is called *Parmeſan*, and ſo do the grounds about *Placentia* yield excellent Cheeſe, and alſo Salt Pits and Mines of Iron.

The State of G E N O A.

THe State of *Genoa* was once very great, but now they have nothing left but *Liguria* and *Corſica*.

Liguria hath on the Eaſt, the River *Varus*; Weſt, the River *Magra*, by which it is parted from *Tuſcany*, North, the *Apenine*; and South, the *Ligurian*, or *Tyrhene* Seas. The chief Towns are, 1. *Noli*. 2. *Sarazena*; 3. *Savona*. And 4. *Genoa*. This City is ſeated upon the ſides of Mountains, declining from the higheſt Mountain on the Weſt-ſide toward the Eaſt, and to the Sea-ſide. On the South ſide is the outward Haven, in form of an half Moon; upon the horn thereof, towards the Eaſt, lyes the Sea-bank, called *Lamula*, about 600 paces long, which keepeth off the waves of the Sea that beat upon the City. On the Eaſt-ſide, and in the midſt of this Bank, is a Fort built to defend the Navy. The whole circuit of this City is ſaid to be 8 miles. The Streets are narrow, but the Palaces are ſtately, built of Marble, and the Houſes

Houſes of free-ſtone, 5 or 6 ſtories high; and the Windows are glazed, which is rare in *Italy*; the ſtreets are paved with flint, and the Houſes of the ſuburbs are almoſt as fair as within the City.

The people of *Genoa*, are noble minded: and forward to any honourable action, be it in wars by Land, or Hazard by Sea, one *Chriſtopher Columbus* is ſufficient to make good this Elogie, for whoſe birth ſhe deſerves to be honoured to the worlds end. The Women of *Genoa* are the moſt happy of any in *Italy*, for they may ſee a Man, and ſpeak, and be courted, if not too boldly, without ſuſpicion of their Friends or Jealouſie of their Husbands

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The State of L U C C A.

THe State of *Lucca* is ſituate in *Tuſcany*, and comprehendeth the Territory and Town of *Lucca*. This Town is ſeated in a plain, and ſtrongly fortified, and compaſſed with Mountains on all ſides, but ſomewhat diſtant, and only lyes open on the Sea-

ſide towards *Piſtoia*, being 3 miles in compaſs. The ſtreets are narrow, and paved with broad free-ſtone, moſt eaſie to be walked on. The Palaces of the chief Gentlemen are built of free-ſtone, but with a low roof, after the *Italian* faſhion, and they have many pleaſant Gardens within the Walls. Within this City no Man may wear any weapon, no not a Knife, except the point be blunt.

Thus much of *Italy*.

NETHERLAND.

ON the North-weſt of *Italy* lyeth *Germany*, which is divided into the higher and the lower: this latter is called *Netherland*. It is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Ems*, and part of *Germany*; on the Weſt, with the *German* Sea; on the North, with Eaſt-*Friezeland*; and on the South, with the *Some*, *Champaigne*, and *Lorrain*.

The ſituation. The Air of this Countrey is very intemperate, the winter-cold being exceſſive, and the ſummers-heat far exceeding the ordinary heat of that Clime. But the Air is not altogether

ſo

ſo moiſt and unwholeſome as in former times: for the multitude of Inhabitants, and thoſe wonderfully induſtrious, have laboured out many of her Marſhes, and drawn their Pools into running Channels, and by this means fewer vapours ariſe: Their Summer abounds not with ſuch troubleſome *Knats* and *Flies* as ours doth. There is ſeldome any Thunder heard, or Lightning ſeen, or Earth-Quake felt.

Natures of the people

TheMen for the moſt part are well proportioned, much given to our *Engliſh* Beer, being exceſſive in their drinking, ſo that you ſhall hardly find a *Dutch*-man ſober in an afternoon, the Women generally are of a good complexion, well proportioned, eſpecially in their leg and foot; honourers of virtue, active, and familiar; both within doors and without they govern all. I wish many of our English women (there.

And as to the generality of the People, they are very thrifty, painful, and Ingenuous in the invention of many pretty things, which draw many other Nations to them for Traffique: they are very skilful Sea Men, and love rather to Fight at Sea than Land, and yet at Sea too, they get

often more by pollicy then valour, though they will fight desperately when once Engaged. They have the name of the first Authours of the Compass, Clock, and Printing. They are excellent Artificers for working Pictures in glass, for laying colours in Oyle, for Tapestry, and other hangings, in brief for any other Oeconomical commodity either for use or Ornament: and in their own private families excel any other people. They neither love nor hate any extreamly, but will soon forget both a good turn, (and they say) an injurie: they are not very open or easie of beliefe, nor apt to be deceived, not very proud nor exceeding base, nor much given to *Venus*, but great adorers of *Bacchus*, especially when he presents himself upon an *English* Beer Barrel: for they will hardly make a Bargain before they be well whetted.

Diet. In their Diet, Butter is the first and last dish at the table, whereof they make all sauces; as well your Men as Women passing from City to City to trade, carry with them Cheese, and Boxes of Butter, for their food. They use no Spits here, but seethe little pieces

pieces of fleſh with Roots, and Gobbets of fat mingled without any curioſity; or elſe bake them in earthen Pipkins.

They have abundance of Butter, Cheeſe, and Roots; for Corn, they have not ſufficient for their own uſe, yet by traffick at *Dantzick* they furniſh themſelves and many other Nations therewith. They have little plenty of River fiſh, but Sea fiſhes ſalted and dryed, they make great traffick therewith. There is great abundance of Sea-fowl, and they want not Land-fowl. Fertility.

The Commodities in which they moſt abound, are Tapeſtries, Sayes, Searges, Worſteds, Frigadoes, and divers ſorts of linnen Cloath, with abundance of other ſmall trifles. Commodity.

This Countrey is divided into ſeventeen Provinces, *viz.*

Into 4 Dukedoms,
1. *Limburg.*
2. *Luxenburg*
3. *Gelderland.*
4. *Brabant.*

Into 1 Marquiſate, *Of the Holy Empire.*

Into 7 Earldoms,
1. *Flanders.*
2. *Artois.*
3. *Hainault.*
4 *Namurre.*
5. *Zutphen.*
6. *Holland.*
7. *Zealand.*

Into 5 Baronies,
1. *West-Friezl.*
2. *Utretch.*
3. *Overyssel.*
4. *Machlyn.*
5. *Groyning.*

LIMBURG.

THe Dukedome of *Limburg* hath *Mastrich* for the chief City, and the Bishoprick of *Leige* pertains to it, wherein the City of *Leige* is the Bishops Seat, and hath under him 52. Baronies; This City is also an University and memorable for this one story above any other in Christendom: that at one time there studied nine Kings Sons, twenty four Dukes Sons, and 29 Earls Sons *&c.*

This City is seated on the *Meuse.*

The Buildings of this Town are, very fair, especially the Monastries and Abbeys.

This

This Biſhoprick comprehends in it 24 walled Towns, and 1800 Villages. Alſo the Eaſtern part (which is properly called the Dukedom of *Limburg*) contains in it five Towns and 23 Villages. The chief of theſe is *Limburg*, this City ſtands upon the River *Weſa*: The whole Region is exceeding Fertil, and affords almoſt all neceſſaries, except Wine: among other Commodities, it abounds with a kind of ſtone, of excellent uſe in Phyſick, called *Lapis Calaminaris*.

Luxenburg is bounded with *Limburg*, on the North; *Lorrain*, South; the Biſhoprick of *Triers*, Eaſt; and the *Meuſe*, Weſt. It is in circuit 240 miles, in which are contained 1169 Villages, and 23 walled Towns; the chief whereof is, 1. *Luxenburg*, on the River *Aſnutius*, or *Elze*. 2. *Boſtonake*, a fair Town. 3. *Danvillers*. The Inhabitants of the upper part of this Dukedom are *Germans*, but the lower part are *French*, both in language and manners *Luxenburg*.

Near to this Dukedom is the Foreſt of *Arden*, once 500 miles in compaſs, now ſcarce 90 round.

Near to *Ardenna* is the *Spaw*-

Bathes, of great fame for the cure of ſundry diſeaſes, within this Region is ſeven Earldoms, and many other petty governments, in the South is the Dutchy of *Bouvillon*, belonging to a Peere of *France*.

Brabant. *Brabant* hath on the Eaſt, North, and South, the *Meuſe*; and Weſt, the *Schald*. It is in length 75 miles; in breadth 60, comprehending under it 700 Villages, and 26 Towns; the chief being *Lovain*. It is in compaſs within the Walls four miles, and 6 without; within which compaſs are many goodly Gardens, Valleys, Mountains, Meadows. It is a famous Univerſity in which are 20 Colledges. 2. *Bruxels*, the Dukes Seat. 3. *Bergeap-zone*; this City is ſtrongly fortified, and is ſeated in *Brabant*. 4. *Breda*, this was the place of the Prince of *Orange*, got from the *Spaniard* by a deſperate pollicie of a ſmall number of Gentlemen, which ventured themſelves into the Caſtle, being conveyed in a Boat covered with Turves: when they were paſt Recoyl they were forced to ſet their beſt ſtrength forward, as well for their lives as the Victory; and were bleſt with a ſucceſs beyond hope,

Bruxels

Bruxels is ſtrengthned with a double Wall, and is adorned with elegant Buildings; and in *Lovain* is a Seminary for our *Engliſh* Jeſuites.

The Marquiſate of the Empire is contain'd in *Brabant*. The chief Town is *Antwerp*, being in circuit ſeven miles. It was a Town of infinite trading, but now the *Hollander* hath ſo blockt up the Haven, that the trading is remov'd from hence to *Amſterdam*.

Antwerp formerly had two Marts every year, qualified with an extraordinary priviledge, that during the time no man might be arreſted nor his Goods ſeized; and queſtionleſs this invited many which were in debt, and could not have the freedom of traffick elſwhere.

Flanders is divided into *Imperialem*, *Gallicam*, and *Teutonicam*; this laſt is ſevered from the other two by the River *Ley*. The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Gaunt*, whoſe Wall is in compaſs ſeven miles, in which there lyeth much waſte ground. *Gaunt* was the Birth place of our *John* Duke of *Lancaſter*: ſhe is ſevered by the River *Sheud* into 26 Iſlands, and hath paſſage from one to another by Ninety-eight *Flanders.*

eight Bridges. 2. *Burgis.* 3. *Ypres*, a ſtrong Town. The four principal Ports are, 1. *Dunkirk.* 2. *Scluſe*; it hath a very fair Haven, able to contain five Hundred good ſhips. 3. *Newport* 4. *Oſtend.*

Imperial Flanders is ſevered from *Brabant* by the River *Dender.* The chief Towns are, 1. *Aloſt*, on the *Dender.* 2. *Dendermond*, on the mouth of the ſaid River. 3. *Hulſt.*

Gallica Flanders; ſo called, becauſe it properly belongs to *France.* The chief Towns are, 1. *Liſle*, the third Town of traffick in all the *Netherlands*, in this *Gallica Flanders* alſo ſtands *Doway* an Univerſity: and *Tornay* taken by King *Henry* the eighth, and ranſomed by the Inhabitants for 100000 Duckets. There are in all *Flanders* 35 Towns, 1178 Villages. It is in length 95 miles, and in breadth much leſs.

Artoys *Artoys* contains 854 Villages, and 12 Towns; the chief being, 1. *Arras*; whence comes our Cloath of *Arras.* 2. *Lilliers.* The chief of the frontier Towns between this and *Picardy*, are *Hedinfert*, a very defenſible Town. 3. *Ayre.* 4. *Pernes*, as alſo St. *Omer*, and St. *Paul.* The

The length of this Province is ſixty miles, the breadth 48; in which ſpace are 950 Villages, and 24 Towns. The chief are, 1. *Mons* ſtrong, ancient, and rich. 2. *Valenciens*, ſo ſeated that it cannot be beſieged but with three Armies at once. 3. *Conde*, in this Region alſo ſtands *Banais*, ſuppoſed to ſtand in the ſame place where the Ancient, *Belgium* was built. *Hainalt.*

The County of *Namurre*, ſo called of the chief City, hath Mines of Iron, and plenty of ſtony Coal, contrary to all other Coals, in that it is quenched by the infuſion of Oyl, and burns more clear having water caſt upon it. *Namurre.*

This Countrey hath alſo quarries of free-ſtone, and Marble of divers colours, and hath but four Cities, and 182 Villages, the chief places beſides *Namurre* are *Charlemont*, *Valen-* Court, *Bornies*, &c.

Machlyn is a Town in *Brabant*, and contains beſides it ſelf 9 Villages. It is a goodly ſtrong Town, and ſeated in the midſt of the waters of the River *Dile*, that it may on all ſides be drowned. *Machlyn.*

This Town of *Machlyn* before the *Spaniſh* Wars was a Parliament place for

for the States: since a great part of it was scatered an by unfortunate chance of Fire which catcht among 800 Barrels of Gunpowder, in this Monastry, which at some times hath in it sixteen-Hundred Nuns; and within these aforesaid Limits is the power of the Arch-Duke confined.

The States of the LOW-COUNTRIES.

THe Provinces united are these, *Zealand*, *Holland*, *Utretch*, *Over-Yssel*, *Zutphen*, *Groningen*, of *Gelderland*, with some pieces of *Brabant* and *Flanders*.

Zealand This Union was made 1581. the Fleets and Forces of which Confederation are from the chief Province, called altogether *Hollanders*.

The first of these Provinces is *Zealand*, this Province stands in the North tract upon the Seas, from whence it hath the name as it were of *Zeland*; and indeed it oft falls out, that they can hardly say whether they Live in Sea or upon Land; eight Islands have been utterly lost, what remains of this

this Province is by the water divided, into 7 Islands, to wit, *Walcheria*, South *Beeveland*, North *Beeveland*, *Wolfersdicke*, *Schoven*, *Tolen*, and *Beeveland*. The chief City whereof is *Middleburg*, famous for traffick, and the *Staple* for *Spanish* and *French* Wines. Near this City is *Vlissing* or *Flushing* strongly fortified. 3. *Vere*. All these Islands are fertil, and yield exellent good Corn, more plentiful than any other Province. *Madder* for dying of Wool grows plentiful here, which likewise they export; as likewise *Spanish* and *French* Salt, and like traffick.

The Inhabitants of this Province, are most of them a fiery people, crafty in Merchandizes good Sea men, and great Fishers.

The Countrey of *Holland* is in situation the second of the United Provinces, but the first in dignity; the Cities whereof are, 1. *Amsterdam*, famous for traffick. 2 *Rotterdam*. 3. *Leyden*, and an University. 4. *Harlem*. 5. *Dort*, the *Staple* for the *Rhenish* Wine. And 6. *Delph*; all very fair Cities. And there is likewise the most pleasant Village of the *Hague*, call'd *Graveno ge* *Holland*

This is a woody, but a small Region: such

ſuch as be a Man where hee will within her Compaſs; he may Travell it out in 3. hours: This province is ſaid to comprehend 400, Villages, and 29. walled Towns; The City *Harlem* firſt ſent out a printed Book into other parts of *Europe*: And *Hagne* though but a Vilage is yet ſaid to be the faireſt in Chriſtendome, and is the Seat of the States Councel: It is ſaid that *Margaret* ſiſter to the Earl of *Floris*, in this Province brought forth 365. Children at one Birth all Living till they were Chriſtned

Utretch — *Utretch* contains 70. Villages, and 5. Towns; the chief whereof are, *Utretch*, *Rhenen*, and *Mont foort*.

This Province hath the Name from her Mother City *Traiectum*; and ſhe hers (as is ſuppoſed) from a common Ferry which was there; for before it was called *Antonia*.

Overiſſel — *Overiſſel* contans 101 Villages, and 11 Towns; the chief whereof are, *Swall*, *Campene*, and *Deventree*.

The City *Deventer*, was won by our *Robert Dudly* Earl of *Leiceſter*, from the *Spaniard* to the States.

Zutphen — *Zutphen* is a Town in *Gelderland*, which long hath been an Earldom; it

it is ſeated on the River *Iſſel*, and is a Town of very great ſtrength: It was ſubdued by the *States* Army 1591.

At this Place, did that valiant Souldier, and incomparable Poet Sir *Phillip Sidney* receive his laſt wound.

This Dukedome contains 300 Villages, and 24. Towns; the chief being 1. *Mimegue*, ſeated on the part of the *Rhene* which iscalled the *Wheel*. 2. *Ruremond* 3. *Arnheim*; this Countrey is fit for feeding of Beaſts, which grow ſo great and fat, that *Anno* 1500. a gelt Bull was at *Antwerp* which weighed 3200 *l.* *that is 400 stone.*

Gelderland This Dukedom is ſaid to have its Name from *Gelduba* once her chief City: it is a very fertile Soil, eſpecially if it be well Tilled, it returneth the Huſbandman a Liberal reward for his Labour.

Groyning *Groyning* is a Town of *Weſt-Friezeland*, containing under her command 145 Villages; the chief being *Oldhaven* and *Keikerk*.

Frezeland *It* containeth 345 Villages, and 11 Towns: the chief are, 1. *Lewarden*. 2 *Harlingem*. 3 *Zwichen*. This territory aboundeth with excellent paſtures for fatting of the greateſt heards

heards of Cattel, and yieldeth it ſelf all kinds of Cattle of extraordinary bigneſs, Alſo near unto this Province is the Iſland *Sekelink*, the ſhores whereof are plentifully ſtored with *Dog* fiſh.

Although this be the leſſer part by far, and more in reſpect of the Soyl, yet it is more populous, and by the induſtry of the people far more rich.

Thus much of the *Netherlands*.

GERMANY

Germany is bounded on the Weſt, with *France* and *Belgium*; on the North, with *Denmark*, and her Seas; on the Eaſt, with *Pruſſia*, *Poland*, and *Hungaria*; and on the South, with the *Alpes*.

The compaſs of this ſpatious Countrey is 2600 *Engliſh* miles: the figure of it is almoſt an exact ſquare, each ſide containing 650 miles.

Situation. It is ſituate in the Northern temperate Zone, under the 7. and 11. Climates; the longeſt day being 17 hours and an half.

Of all *Europe* this is the greateſt Countrey

Countrey, and beautified with the beſt and richeſt ſtore of Cities, Towns, and Caſtles, and Religious places.

It alſo doth abound with many things neceſſary for life, and many things to be tranſported. They have Corn ſufficient, and for Cattle they want not of all kinds, but they are commonly lean and little: ſo are their Horſes many in number but little in ſtature. Fertility.

The Commodities wherewith it is inriched, are Mines of Silver, and other inferior Metals: Wines, which they tranſport into other Countreys, together with freſh Fiſh, Linnen, Quick ſilver, Allum, Armors. Commodity.

The Air in this Countrey is wholeſom, and her Bathes healthful, her Gardens pleaſurable, her Cities fair, her Caſtles ſtrong, and her Villages very many, and well Peopled.

The Inhabitants, for honeſty of converſation, probity of manners, aſſurance of loyalty, and confidence of diſpoſition, ſetting aſide their imperfect cuſtomes of drinking, excelling all people. Natures of the people.

Generally the poorer ſort of people

~~and~~ hard

here, are excellent Mechanicks, and the reſt for the moſt part Schollars. The Gun and Gunpowder was firſt brought to light in *Germany* by one *Bartholdus Swart* a *Franciſcan* Fryer.

Upper Germany, containing *Swizzerland*.

Germany is divided into the higher, and lower; the upper lying on the *Alpes* is ſubdivided into *Auſtria*, *Bavaria*, *Suevia*, *Helvetia*, (or *Swizzerland*,) and *Alſatia*.

Auſtria.

Auſtria. This is an Arch Dukedom, and was formerly called *Pannonia* Superior. This is a goodly and rich Countrey, yea the beſt of all *Germany*, both for Corn, Cattel, Wine, and Fiſh. It is ſeperated on the Eaſt, from *Hungaria*, by the River *Leire*; Weſt, from *Bavaria*, by the *Ems*; North, from *Moravia*, by the *Tems*; and South, from *Styria*, by the *Muer*.

The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Wien*, or *Vienna*, a famous Fort againſt the *Turk*. The City is of a round form; the Streets are narrow, but the Buildings are ſtately of free-ſtone; two Towers of the Church is curiouſly engraven, the like whereof is not in *Germany*, except *Strasburg*. 2. *Emps*, ſo called on the River *Ems*, on whoſe Banks it is ſeated. 3. S. *Leopald*.

4. *New-*

4. *Neuſtat.* 5. *Hamburg.* 6. *Crems.*

It containeth the Provinces of *Styria*, *Carinthia*, *Tyrolis*, and *Carniola.*

Styria is a ſmall Region in the midſt of the *Alpes.* The chief Cities are, 1. *Marpurg.* 2. *Hall.* 3. *Greits*, the chief City. *Styria.*

Carinthia: this Countrey is ſeventy five miles in length, and 5 in breadth. The chief Towns are, 1. *Vellach.* 2. *Spittal.* 3. *Veit*, the Metropolis of this Countrey. *Carinthia.*

Tyrolis: this Countrey is 72 miles in length, and as many in breadth. It hath on the Eaſt, *Carinthia*; Weſt, the *Griſſons*; North, *Schwaben*; and South, *Marca Trevigiana.* The Soyl of this Countrey is very good, and full of ſilver Mines. The chief Towns are, 1. *Inſpurch.* 2. *Tyrol.* 3. *Trent*, on the River *Odeſis*, at this Town was the General Councel held *Anno Domoni* 1546. called the Councel of *Trent.* *Tyrolis.*

Carniola: this Countrey is 150 miles long, 45 broad; it is environed with *Sclavonia*, Eaſt; *Italy*, Weſt; *Carinthia*, North; and *Iſtria*, South. The chief Cities are, 1. *Newmarcht* 2. *Eſling*, upon the *Sauus.* *Carniola.*

Bavarea

Bavaria. *Bavaria*: this Dukedom hath on the East, *Austria* and *Styria*; West, the *Leike*; North, *Danubius*, and part of *Franconia*; and South, *Tyrolis* and *Corinthia*. This is a large rich and goodly Country lying in great length on both sides the *Danubius*. And is divided into the upper and Lower *Bavaria*; at *Saltzburgh* in this Country lyes *Paracelsus* buried. The chief Cities are 1. *Munchen*, upon the River *Aster*, the Dukes Seat. 2. *Ingulstad*, on *Danubius*, an University. 3. *Ratisbone* seated on the *Donaw*. 4. *Passaw*. 5. *Saltzbourg*; it is seated on the River *Saltzech*.

This City is honoured with a Bishoprick, whose revenue is the greatest in *Germany*. 6. *Frising*. The whole number of Cities in *Bavaria* are 34 besides 46 great walled Towns, the Soyl about which is sufficiently fruitful in all things, saving Wines, with which they are supplyed from *Austria*.

Rhetia. *Rhetia* or the Countrey of the *Grisons* hath on the East, *Tyrolis*; West, *Swizzerland*; North, *Suevia*; and South *Millain*. This Countrey is half in *Germany*, and half in *Italy*, so that they

they uſe both Languages. The chief Towns are, 1. *Coyra*, the Metropolis of the *Griſſons*, ſeated about half ani hours jorney from the *Rhene*. Forsform it is a tringular; the Houſes indifferent handſome, but not uniform, one within another. 2. *Muſocco* 3. *Bormia*. In this Countrey they have free uſe of Religion, both they of the *Romiſh*, and they of the *Reformed* Churches.

Suevia or *Schwaben* hath on the Eaſt, *Bavaria*; Weſt, *Danubius*; North, *Franconia*; and South, *Tyrolis* and the *Griſſons*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Ulm*, ſo call'd from the company of Elms which inviron it. 2. *Lindair*: this is a free City and it is almoſt an Iſland, ſeated in the Lake called *Acronius*. 3. *Auſpurg*: this is a ſtately City, the beauty whereof lyeth on the Weſt-ſide; the Houſes being built upon a Hill, are of free-Stone, ſix or ſeven roofs high. Alſo there be many Palaces built of the Fugares, and other Citizens; but in other places it is more Poorly built. 4. *Norlingen*. 5. *Wherlingen* 6. *Ravenſperg*. all imperial Towns. Suevia.

The Countrey of *Suevia* is full of people

People, and those of goodly Personages, great wit, and valiant. In this Province is the head of the great River *Danubius*, which runs through the middle of this Country: The City *Auspurgh* is a Marquisate.

Helvetia. *Helvetia*, (or *Swizzerland*) is almost situate among the *Alpes*, and therefore supposed to be the highest Region in *Europe*; and the rather, because the most famous Rivers in those parts of the world, (*viz*) *Rone*, *Rhodan*, and *Po*, falling from those high places disperse their channels through Christendome. It is bounded on the East, with *Tyrolis*; North, with *Lorrain*; West, with *France*; and South, with *Italy*. The length of it is 240. and the breadth 180 miles. The chief Cities are, 1. *Zurich*: this City is one of the Cantons of *Swizzerland*, and is divided in the midst by the Lake *Zurechsea*, having three Bridges for passage, the greater whereof the Merchants use for their meetings. The Streets are narrow, and the Houses built of timber and clay, and the City it self is seated upon and between Hills 2. *Basil*, now one of the *Swizzers* Cantons. Herein was that famous Council held by *Eug.*-

nius

nius the Pope, in the year 1431. 2. *Conſtance*, ſeated on the *Bodenſe*, over againſt *Lindaw*. It is within the Confines of *Swizzerland*, but belongeth to the Houſe of *Auſtria*. This Town is famous by a Councel held there, where *John Hus* was condemned of Hereſie, and burned. Near unto the City in a fair Meadow is the Stone to which he was bound when he was burnt; where alſo his fellow, *Jerom* of *Prague*, was burnt in *September* the year following. 4. *Berne*: this City is built upon a Mountain, yet it ſeems to be ſeated on a Valley, becauſe it is compaſſed with mountaines. The Houſes are uniformly and fairly built of free-Stone and round about this Mountain the Citizens have their Gardens, ſo that it is a moſt fair and pleaſant City. 5. *Baden*, ſeated in the Midſt of the Countrey, and is for that cauſe the place of meeting for the Council of Eſtate. Near unto this City are the famous hot Bathes being 30 in number.

This Country of *Helvetia* or *Swizerland* containes 13. Cantons; *Zurich*, *Berne*, *Lucerne*, *Prenia*, *Gwit*, *Zugh*, *Baſill*, *Friburg*, *Underwalt*, *Solour*,

lour, *Shaffhanſen*, *Apuſol*, and *Suits*. The City *Baden* is a Marquiſate.

Alſatia. *Alſatia* hath Weſt, *Lorrain*; South, *Helvetia*; Eaſt, the *Rhene*; and North, the *Palatinate*. The chief City is *Straſburg*: this City is in circuit three hours walking; the Building and Churches are fair and high, of freeſtone; moſt of the Streets are narrow, but thoſe divided divided by the water are broader. Many things in this City are remarkable but eſpecially the Steeple of the Cathedral Church, which is counted one of the 7 miracles of the world: the Clock hereof is of all other the moſt famous. 2. *Pfalsburg*. 3. *Weſenberg*.

The Provinces of lower Germany, among which Bohemia is reckoned. The *Lower Germany* is divided into *Franconia*, *Bohemia* and its territories; the three Electorates of the *Palatinate*, *Brandenburg*, and *Saxony*, with its members, *Pomerania*, *Medenburg*, *Brunſwiek*, *Luneberg*, *Haſſia*, Eaſt *Friezeland*, *Weſtphalia*, *Cleveland*, and *Veteravia*, or *Weteraw*

Franconia. *Franconia* is an ancient and noble Nation; it is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Bohemia* and *Saxony*; Weſt, with *Elſas*; North, with *Haſſia*; and South with *Bavaria*.

The

The Inhabitants of this Province of *Franconia*, were converted to Christianity by *Boniface*. The Bishop of *Weirztberg* is entituled Duke of *Franconia*. In the Bishop of *Bambergs* limits stands *Forchia* where, they say, *Pontius Pilate* was born.

This Province hath many ancient and fair Cities; as namely, *Bamberg*, a Bishops seat: *Weirztberg*, and *Mentz*, or *Metz*, both Bishops Seats; the latter whereof is the Seat of the chief Elector Bishop, and is a fair City, and well fortified: it is seated on a Hill, and in a fertil Soyl, fruitful of Corn, at this place was Pope *Joan* born, that famous *Virago* and only she Pope. The free Cities in this Province that belong to the Emperour, are 1. *Norimberg*: this City is seated in a barren sandy ground, yet is very rich by the Citizens industry. This is a most stately City; the Buildings whereof are of free-stone, six or seven roofs high. In this City is a Granary, which is so large, as divers years provision may be laid up therein. It hath also ten Churches, whereof only four are used for Prayer and Preaching. 2. *Rottenberg*, a very fair City. 3. *Francfort*: this City is famous

mous for the Electors meeting here to chooſe the Emperour, and for two yearly Fairs. It is compaſſed ſtrongly with a double Wall; upon the Eaſt-ſide the *Jewes* have a Street, who are permitted to dwell in this famous Mart-Town. This City is of a round form, ſeated in a large plain; the Streets are narrow, and the Houſes being built of Timber and Clay, the foundation of ſome being laid of free-Stone. All the Province (excepting the free Cities, and the three Cities belonging to the Biſhops) is ſubject to the Marqueſs of *Brandenburg*.

Bohemia. The Kingdom of *Bohemia* containeth *Bohemia*, the Dukedom of *Sileſia*, the Marquiſates of *Luſatia*, and *Moravia*. It is in a manner round, and incompaſſed with great Mountains. It contains in circuit 550 *Engliſh* miles, in which compaſs are comprehended 780 Cities, walled Towns and Caſtles 32000 Villages.

Fertility

The Soil is pleaſant and fruitfull, abounding with Corn, Wood, Wine, and Grapes, and affords Gold and Silver, Coper, Iron, Tin, and Lead great quantity. The people for the moſt part live in great plenty and delicacy, much reſembling

Manures of the people

ſembling the *Engliſh*. The Women, be very beautiful, but ſomewhat luxurious, & that with conſent of their Husbands.

The Inhabitants generally are of tall and portly Perſonage, broad ſhouldred, and ſtrong Breaſted, generally Yellow haired, which they wear long and curled, of great ſpirit, which ſeldome goeth without Pride, Ambition, vain glory, and contempt of others. The King of *Bohemia* is one of the ſeven Electors of the Emperour, and in caſe the other ſix be equally divided he hath the caſting voice: at the Coronation of the Emperour he is Cup Bearer, and performs it himſelf in perſon if he be preſent.

The chief Cities are, 1. *Prague*, the Metropolis of *Bohemia*, ſeated on the River *Mulda*. It is a very great City, as being three Towns in one, each divided from other by the River *Mulda*, and all three conjoyn'd together by a wooden Bridge of 24 Arches. The Streets of this City are filthy; there be divers Market places; the Buildings of ſome Houſes are of free Stone, but the moſt part of Timber and Clay, and are built with little beauty or Art. The ſecond Town of note is *Egra*, and the third is *Budweis*.

Sileſia. *Sileſia* is in length 240, and in breadth 80 miles. it is a moſt delicate and plentiful Countrey, divided in the midſt by the River *Oder*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Breſlaw*, a Bishoprick. 2. *Jagendorf*. 3. *Glogaw*

In this Country of *Sileſia*, the Aire is somewhat cold, but milde: and the Land *Fertile*. The Inhabitants good Husband Men to make the beſt. They have here a kind of forced Wine, which the meaner Sort Drink freely. The City *Perſlaw* or *Breſlaw* in this Country is one of the Statelieſt Cities of *Germany*.

Luſatia *Luſatia*: this Countrey although but little, is able to arm 20000. Foot as good as any in *Germany*. The chief Cities are, *Gorlitz*, and *Trabell* on the River *Niſſe*,

Luſatia is divided into the higher and Lower, and is watered with the River *Niſſo*: it is very fruitful in moſt kind of Grain: And the Inhabitants though much imployed in husbandry yet are they a warlike people as moſt of *Germany*.

Moravia. *Moravia*: this Countrey is the moſt fertil in Corn in all *Germany*; it aboundeth alſo with good and pleaſant Wine; beſides it hath alſo no ſmall ſtore of

of Myrrh and Frankincenſe. The chief Towns are 1. *Brinne*, the ſeat of the Marqueſs. 2. *Almutz*, an Univerſity. This Country is very mountainous and woody; the people are very warlike and fierce, eſpecially the Mountainers.

They are a people which uſe a kind of a confuſed mixt Language of *Selavonick*, *Bohemick*, and *Teutonick*; This Country was formerly called *Marcomanna*, and received the later name from *Moravia*, a River which runs through the Country.

The Electorate of the Palatinate: His Dominion contains the upper and lower; the lower being the chief of the two, as being both richer and larger, and the Seat of the *Elector*. It is called the lower, to diſtinguiſh it from the upper. This *Palatinate* is ſaid to be the moſt pleaſing and delicious part in all *Germany*, ſtored with all Fruits and Metals, abounding with thoſe Wines which with us are called *Rheniſh* Wines. The *Electorate* of the *Palatinate*.

This prince Electorate in the vacancy is Governor of a great part of *Germany*: at the Coronation of the Emperour he is Arch Sewer, and placeth the Meat on the Emperours Table. The

Rheniſh Wines take there Name from the River *Rhene*. This Countrey of the *Palatinate* is about 96 miles long, and 72 broad. It is adorned with many gallant Towns; the chief whereof is, 1. *Heidleberg*, the ſeat of the *Palſgrave*. It is encompaſſed with high Mountains on the South, Eaſt, and North ſides; but towards the Weſt it hath its Suburbs, being longer than the City. 2. *Openheim*. 3. *Crutznach*. 4 *Frankendate*. On the Eaſt-ſide of this Countrey ſtandeth *Winheim* and *Lauden*; on the Weſt ſide are the Towns of *Newſtat* and *Keiſers*.

Upper Palatinate.

Upper Palatinate: this Countrey lyeth Eaſt and North of *Bohemia*. The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Amberg*, the birth-place of the preſent *Elector*, whoſe ſilver Mines yield yearly unto the Prince's Coffers ſixty Thouſand Crowns. 2. *Newberg*. 3. *Caſtel*, where the *Palatinates* of the *Rhene* when they journey in this Conntrey, uſe to keep their Court.

The Electorate of Saxony.

Saxony is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Luſatia*; Weſt with *Haſſia*; North, with *Brunſwick*; and South, with

with *Franconia* and *Bohemia*. It containeth the Countreys of *Turingia*, *Miſnia*, *Voitland*, and *Saxony*. *Turingia* is invironed with *Haſſia*, *Franconia*, *Miſnia*, and *Saxony*. It Comprehends alſo the Principalities of *Anhalt*, and *Mansfield*. The Prince of *Turingia* is a Lant-grave, this Countrey though not above 12 miles neither in length nor breadth according to the *German* miles; yet it is very Rich and contains 12 Counties, as many Abbies, 144 Cities, as many Towns, and above 2000 Villages, and 250 Caſtles, as *Maginus* reports. The chief City is 1. *Erdford*, the Dukes Seat. This City is large and ancient, & one of the free Cities of the Empire. 2. *Jene*, an Univerſity of Phyſitians. *Miſnia* is invironed with *Bohemia*, *Voitland*, *Thuringia*, and *Saxony*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Dreſden*, ſeated on the *Albis*. This City is very fair, and ſtrongly fortified, in which the *Elector* keeps his Court. It is of a round form ſeated in a plain, running between two Mountains, but ſomewhat diſtant; and the Houſes are fair built of free-Stone, four or five roofs high, whereof the higheſt roof after the *Italian* faſhion, is

Miſnia

little raised in steepness. 2. *Leipzich* is a famous University for Philosophers and Physitians. It is seated in a plain of most fruitful Corn-ground; the Streets are fair, the Market-place large and stately; and such are the chief Houses, built of free-Stone, four roofs high. 3. *Rochlits*. 4. *Misen*; and 5. *Wittenberg*, seated in a plain sandy ground: one Street lyes the whole length of the Town, being all the beauty thereof.

Voitland. *Voitland* is a little Countrey, South of *Misnia*; whose chief Cities are, 1. *Olnitz* 2. *Werda*. This Dukedom is seated almost in the midst of *Germany*; all of it together is imagined to be about the bigness of a third part of *England*.

In this province of *Saxony*, was *Luther* born, at *Isleben*: this Prince Electorate is Lord Marshal, and bears the sword at the Emperours Coronation.

The *Electorate Brandenburg.* The *Electorate* of *Brandenburg*: of this Marquisate is limited on the East, with *Poland*; West, with *Saxony*; North, with *Pomerania*; and South, with *Lusatia*. It is in circuit 320 miles; in which are contained fifty Cities, and 64 walled Towns. The chief is, 1. *Brandenburg*, 2. *Francfort* and

and *Oderam*. It is an University, and ſituate in a Soyl moſt plentifully ſtored with Corn and Wines. It is moſt famous for the Mart here kept. 3. *Berlin*, the Prince's Seat; it is ſituate on the River *Spre*. 4. *Havelbourg*, the Seat of a Biſhop. This Marquiſate is divided into the new and old; the River *Odera* watering the laſt, the *Albis* the firſt.

And the Province *Electorate* thereof is chief Chamberlain, and ſerveth the Emperour with water to waſh at the Coronation.

Pomerania hath on the Eaſt, the River *Viſtula*; Weſt, *Medenburg*; North, the *Baltick Ocean*; and South, *Brandenburg*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Stetin*, the Prince's Seat, and the Metropolis of the Countrey. 2. *Wolgaſt* 3. *Wallin*, once a famous Town, and flouriſhed in traffick, but now decay'd. 4 *Gripſwald* 5. *Newtrepon*, a Sea-Town *Pomerania.*

To this Province belong three Iſlands *Rugia*, *Wiſedonia*, and *Volinia*.

Medenbourg is on the Weſt-Part of *Pomeren*. The chief Towns of it are, 1. *Malchaw*. 2. *Sternberg* 3. *Wiſmar* 4. *Roſtock* an Univerſity. *Medenburg*

Brunſwick

Brunſwick. Lunebourg. *Brunſwick, Lunebourg:* theſe two Dukedoms are bounded on the Eaſt, with *Brandenburg*; Weſt, with *Weſtphalen*; North, with *Denmark*; and South, with *Saxony* and *Haſſia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Brunſwick*. It is a free City of the Empire, ſtrongly fortified, and not any way ſubject to the Emperor. 2. *Wolfchaiten*, where the Duke keeps his Court. 3. *Halberſtad*, a Biſhops See. 4. *Lunebourg*. 5. *Celle*, the Seat of the Duke of *Lunebourg*.

Haſſia. *Haſſia*, this *Lantgravedom* is inviroined on the Eaſt, with *Saxony*, South, with *Franconia*; and Weſt, and North, with *Weſtphalen*.

This *Haſſia*, is a Mountainous Countrey but fruitfull.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Dormſtad*, the Seat and Inheritance of the youngeſt Houſe of the *Lantgraves*. 2. *Marpurg*, an Univerſity, and the Seat of the ſecond Houſe of the *Lantgraves*. 3. *Dryes*. 4. *Frankenbourg*; and 5. *Caſſels*, three Towns belonging to the elder Houſe of the *Lantgraves*, whereof *Caſſels* is chief, as being the Seat of their reſidence, This City is ſeated in a fruitfull Countrey, and is well fortified with ſtrong earth-

en

en Walls, and deep Ditches; yet are the Houſes of no great beauty being compoſed for the moſt part of Wood, Thatch, and Clay. Unto this Province belongeth the County of *Waldeck* and *Corbach*. And alſo the Countyes of *Naſſaw*, and *Hannaw*.

East-Friezland.

East Friezeland hath on the Weſt, the *Ems*; East, the *Weſer*, South, *Weſtphalia*; and North, the *Sea*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Emden* This City lyes in the utmoſt borders of the Empire, and is only divided by the River *Ems*, from the United Provinces of the *Netherlands*.

This City is fairly built of Brick, and is almoſt of a round form. It is an Earldom of it ſelf. 2. *Oldenburg*, which hath an Earl of its own.

Weſtphalia.

Weſtphalia is bounded on the East, with *Brunſwick*; Weſt, with *Belgium*; North, with the *Sea*; and South, with *Haſſia*. This Countrey of *Weſtphalia*, is famous for Swine and Bacon, which we call *Weſtphalia Hams*, eſteemed a great dainty to commend a Feaſt.

The Northern part of this Countrey is called *Bremen*, from the chief City *Breme*, the Biſhop whereof is Lord of this Tract. The next part be-

belongeth to the Duke of *Saxony*. The chief Cities of which are, *Clappenburge*, *Exenberg*, and *Alſdrop*. The other parts belong to the Biſhopricks of *Cullen*, *Munſter*, and *Triers*.

1. The Biſhoprick of *Cullen* containeth a great part of *Weſtphalia*. The chief City is, 1 *Collen*; the Archbiſhop whereof is ſaid to be the ſecond ſpecial *Elector* of the *Empire*, and Chancellour of *Italy*. 2. *Ernance*, or *Andernach*. 3. *Lints*. 4. *Bonna*, where the Biſhop hath a Palace, eſteemed to be one of the faireſt Houſes of *Germany*.

The Inhabitants of *Cullen* have a received Tradition among them, that the bodyes of the wiſe men, which came from the Eaſt to worſhip Chriſt are here Interred, None almoſt but have heard of the Three Kings of *Cullen*.

The chief Towns under the Biſhop of *Munſter* are, 1, *Warendorp*. 2 *Munſter* ſeated on the *Ems*.

The chief Towns belonging to the Biſhop of *Triers* are, 1 *Bopport*, ſeated on the *Moſelle*. 2 *Engers*. 3. *Coblents*. 4. *Triers*.

This is the Seat of the Chancellour of *France*, and th rd ſpiritual *Elector*; it is built on the *Moſelle*. *Cleve-*

Cleveland: this Dutchy containeth *Cleve*, *Gulick*, *Berge*. The Dutchy of *Cleve* conjoyneth to *Gilderland*. The chief Cities are 1. *Cleve*. 2. *Calker*. 3. *Wesel*. 4. *Emmerick*. *Cleveland*,

The Commodity of *Cleve*, is the *Tophus* stone of which they make Cement

2. The Dutchy of *Gulick*: The chief Citie is *Aken*, where the Emperour after his election is invested with a silver Crown, And doth great worship to a Clout, which they take to be our Saviour's Mantle, in which he was wrapped. *Gulick*

The Dutchy of *Berge* or *Monte* is in compass 130 miles. The chief Towns are, 1. *Duseldorp*. 2. *Hattingen*; and 3. *Arusberg*. *Berge*

Veteravia: On the South-West of *Hassia* is the Contrey of *Veteravia*, or *Weteraw* containing among others the Countrey of *Nassaw*, *Hannaw*, and the free City of *Friberg*, situate in the midst of most pleasant and delicious Corn-Fields. The City *Hannaw* is distant from *Francfort* and *Moenum* ten miles, and is a County of it self. The next Town of note to it is *Windeck*. *Veteravia*

As for the County of *Nassaw*, it

it hath in it many prime Towns; as 1. *Dellinbourg*, the principal. 2. *Naſſaw*. 3. *Catzenelbogen*, an Earldom of it ſelf; and 4. *Hebron*.

Thus much of *Germany*.

DENMARK.

Denmark hath on the Eaſt, *Mare Balticum*; on the Weſt, the *German Ocean*; on the North, *Sweden*, and on the South, *Germany*.

Situation. It is ſituate near the *Artick Circle*, and therefore muſt needs be ſubject to great cold; howſoever the miſty Air cauſed by the frequent Iſles, doth in ſome ſort mitigate the extremity thereof.

Fertility. The Soyl of the Countrey is rather fit for paſture than herbage; for in regard of the Clime it cannot be, expected that fruits ſhould grow here, which are only ripened by the heat of the Sun. They have Corn ſufficient; and likewiſe feed ſuch a multitude of Oxen that 50000 are ſaid to be ſent hence yearly into *Germany*.

Commodity. Their other Commodities are Fiſh, Tallow, Furniture for Shipping, Armors,

Armors, Ox-Hides, Buck-skins, Wainſcot, Firwood, Filbeards, and the like: and great ſtore of goodly Horſes, Cattell, Butter, and Cheeſe.

The People are naturally good Souldiers both by Sea and Land, fitter for the Sea than the Field. The Magiſtrate is wiſe rather by experience, than ſtudy; the old Man covetous; the young Man thrifty; and the Merchant ambitious. The Women are of the ſame conditions as the Women of *Belgium*. Natures of the People

The men for the moſt part, are ſtrong of Body, bigg Boned, and of a terrible Countenance; ambitious of a glorious Death, rather than a ſluggiſh Idle life.

Their Diet is much like the *Germans*, and their Neighbours the *Saxons*. Their dainties are Bacon, and ſalt-Meats; but the common people feed moſt on dryed Fiſhes. Diet.

It containeth the *Cimbrick Cherſoneſe* the Iſlands of the *Baltick*, and part of *Scandia*.

THE

The Cimbrick CHERSONESS.

THis *Cherſoneſs* hath on the South-Weſt, the *Albis*; on the South-East, the River *Trave*; on the South, a little piece of *Germany*; and on all other parts, the *Sea*. It is in length 120 miles, and in breadth 80, and containeth 28 *Cities* 4 Biſhops Sees and 20 royal Caſtles or Palaces. It is divided into the Provinces of *Holſatia*, *Dithmars*, *Slefia*, and *Juitland*.

Holſatia *Holſatia* is the moſt Southern Province of *Denmark*, to wards *Germany*, having on the North, *Slefia*; and on the other ſides, the *Sea*. The chief Towns are, *Nicmunſter*, and *Bramſtead*. Upon the Confines of *Holſt* lye the fair Imperial Cities of *Lubeck* and *Hamburg*

Dithmars, *Dithmars* taketh up the Weſt-ſide of this *Cherſoneſus*. The principal Towns of it are, *Marnes*, and *Meldorp*.

This Country of *Dithmars*, is ſituated betwixt the Rivers *Albis* and *En-*

This

dera; and is the Title to the first Son of the King of *Denmark*, as *Wales* is to *England*, and *Dolphine* to *France*: The Metropolis of this Country is *Breme*.

The soyl by reason of the moist Air and many Marshes is generally unfit for Tillage, and indeed unpassable for Travellers: upon which Impediments the Inhabitants have made this Advantage to keep out all forrain Invaders, and appropriate what wealth they have to their own secure possession.

Slesia hath on the North, *Jutland*; and South, *Holst*. The chief Towns are, *Sleswick*, *Goterpe*, and *Londen*, an Haven-Town situate upon the River *Ender*. *Slesia.*

Jutland is the most Northern part of this *Chersoneſs*. The chief Towns of it are, *Rincopen*, *Nicopen*, *Halne*, and *Arhausen*. *Jutlandi*

This Country of *Jutland* is a fruitful Region, for wheat, Rice, Barly &c. and Transports into other Countryes great store of good Horses for Service, besides Barly, Cheese, Butter, Suet, Hides, and Rich Skins, Nuts, and Fish.

The

The Baltick Islands. The *Baltick Islands* are in number 35, and are so called, because they lye dispersed in the *Baltick Sea*. Of these, eight are of more special note, *viz. Seeland, Fionia, Barnholme*, and *Finera, Laglant, Loylant, Mœna*, and *Falsteria*.

Zeeland. 1. *Zeeland* is in length 64 miles, and in breadth 52. It containeth 7 strong Castles belonging to the King, and about 13 Cities. The chief is *Haffen* or, *Hafnia*, call'd by the *Germans, Copenhagen*. It is the Kings Seat, yet of no great beauty. It is of a round form; and the Houses are of Timber and Clay. It hath a fair Market-place, and is reasonable well fortified. The Castle of the King is built of free Stone in a Quadrangle. This *Copenhagen* is an University, and and all there is within the Ring of *Denmarks* Government. 2. *Helsinura*, standing on the Sea-side. At this Town, the Mariners which are to pass the *Sound*, use to pay their Custome. 3. *Roschilt*, the Sepulchers of the *Danish* Princes; it is not walled, yet hath it the title of a City.

Fionia. 2. *Fionia* coutains in it 8 Towns; the principal whereof are, *Ottonium*, or *Osel*, and *Sweinbourgh*. This

This Countrey is 12 miles in length, and four in breadth, a pleasant Region, Fertile, and Fruitfull, the second to *Zeeland* in bigness and plenty of rich Commodities.

3. *Bornholmia* is situate on the *Baltick Sea*, not far from *Gothland* The chief City is called *Bornholm*. *Bornholmia.*

This Countrey is full of Butter and Cheese, Wool, Hides, *&c.* And sends into other Countreys much of her Provision for Victuals, powdered and Barrelled up.

4 *Finera* is the Island in which *Tycho Brahe*, that famous Mathematician, built an artificial Tower, wherein are many rare Mathematical Instruments. The chief Town is *Peterſoorne*. *Finera.*

The Castle built by *Tycho Brahe*, is called *Urainbourg*.

5. *Laglant*, is seven miles in length, and hath in it many Villages, and faire Buildings, the City *Rutheopinga*, and the Castle *Trancura*. *Laglant.*

6. *Loylant*, is so full of Hazels that they fraught Ships with Nuts, and Traffick for them into many other Countreys: the chief Towns are *Niſtad*, *Naſco*, *Togropp*, *Rothus*, and *Marilus*. *Loylant.*

7. *Mxna*

Mœna. 7. *Mœna*, in this Iſland ſtands the the City *Steck*, and *Elmelanda*.

Falſtera. 8. *Falſteria*, is in length four miles, her Cities are *Stubecopen*, and *Nicopen* a pleaſant and fair one, for which ſhe is by ſome ſtiled the *Neapolis* of *Denmark*.

Scandia. *Scandia* is invironed with the Seas, ſave where it is joyned to *Muſcovy*. It lieth part on this ſide, part beyond the *Artick Circle*; ſo that the longeſt day in the more Northern part is about three moneths. It contains the Kingdoms of *Denmark*, *Norwey*, and *Swedeland*. That part which belongeth to *Denmark* is ſituate on the South of this *Peninſula*, and is divided into three Provinces, *viz.* *Hallandia*, *Scania*, and *Bleſcida*.

Hallandia. 1. *Hallandia* hath on the North, *Swedeland*; and South *Scania*. The chief Town is *Halænego*.

Scania. 2. *Scania* hath on the South, *Hallandia*; on all other parts, the Sea. It is in length 72 miles, and 48 in breadth, and is the pleaſanteſt Countrey in all *Denmark*, moſt abundant in Fruits, and moſt rich in Merchandize. The chief Towns are, 1. *Lonpen*, a great Haven Town. 2. *Elbogen*. 3. *Falskerbode*.

skerbode. Here is *Elſimbourg*, one of the keyes which openeth into the *Sound.*

This Countrey is ſaid to abound with dainty Rivers, ſtore of Fiſh and Cattel, Mines of Iron, Lead, Silver, and Gold.

3. *Bleſcida* hath on the North, *Swedeland.* It is a Mountainous and barren Countrey. The chief Towns are, 1. *Malmogia.* 2. *Colmar*, a ſtrong Fortreſs againſt the *Swedelander.* *Bleſcida.*

At *Malmogia* was *Caſparus Bartholinus* born, a late approved Author in the Arts.

NORWEY.

Norwey on the Eaſt reſpecteth *Denmark*; on the Weſt it is bounded with the *Ocean*, on the South, lyeth *Suevia*; and on the North, it is ſeparated from *Lapland.*

The Land of it ſelf is not ſufficiently fruitful, and toward the North yieldeth no ſort of Corn, therefore the Inhabitants inſtead of Bread eat dryed Fiſh, called by us, *Stock-Fiſh*, which is tranſ- Fertility.

tranſported through *Europe*, in exchange of Corn.

Commodity. The Countrey eſpecially the Southern part, tranſports rich Furrs, Tallow, Butter, Tanned Leather, Train-Oyl, Pitch, Clap-boards, all ſorts of Timber-Works, and Maſts, Firr-wood and that with great eaſe and little charge.

Natures of the people. Their Buildings are baſe and poor; the Inhabitants heneſt; lovers of Strangers; liberal of gift; and moſt ſerviceable. Amongſt them are neither Filchiers, Thieves, nor Pirats. Their chief towns are, 1. *Nidroſia*, the See of an Archbiſhop, who is Metropolitan of *Norwey*. 2. *Bergen*, one of the four ancient Mart-Towns of *Europe*. 3. *Anſloyn*, a Biſhops See.

Thus much of *Denmark* and *Norwey*.

SWEDELAND.

Swedeland is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Muſcovy*; on the Weſt, with the *Dofrine* Hills; on the Notth, with the frozen Seas; and on the South with

with the *Baltick Seas*. This Countrey alone without the adjacent Provinces of *Lappia*, *Scricfinia*, and *Biarmia*, is little leſs than *Italy* and *France* joyned together; and with the additions of the ſaid Nation, is bigger by a tract of 900 miles.

Fertility. The Soyl is ſo fertil, that to ſee a Beggar is a difficult matter; and the Air is ſo healthful, that it is ordinary to ſee Men of an 130 or 140 years of age. It aboundeth with Mines of Lead, Copper, and Silver, which are tranſported into other Nations; together with Hides of Bucks, Goats, and Oxen, Tallow, Tar, Barley, Malt, and Furs.

Commodity.

Natures of the People The People participate much in nature with the *Norwcians*, hoſpitable and valiant as they.

Lappia. It containeth the Provinces of *Lapland*, *Finland*, *Gothland*, and *Sweden*.

Lappia is the moſt Northern part of all *Scandia*, and is divided into the Eaſtern, containing *Biarmia* and *Corelia*, which belongeth unto the Duke of *Ruſſia*; and the Eaſtern comprehending *Lappia* and *Scricfinia*, which are under the King of *Sweden*.

Theſe two Provinces uſe to give

worſhip and divine honour to that living creature, what ere it be, which they ſee at their firſt going out of their doors in the morning; and are ſo poor, that they pay unto the King of *Sweden* for tribute, rich Skins and Furs.

The Inhabitants of this Countrey of *Lapland*, are much given to Witchcraft and live to a great Age of 140 years.

Finland. *Finland* is ſituate between the *Baltick Sea*, and the *Finland Bay*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Abo*, a Biſhops Seat. 2. *Narve*, a place of great ſtrength; *Kangina* and *Augo*, both famous Mart Towns; *Vames*, *Viburg*, and *Caſteholme*, places of good ſtrength.

This Countrey is called *Finland*, quaſi *Fine-Land*, as being a very fine brave Countrey.

Gothland. *Gothland* is the beſt and richeſt Province of the North. It is divided into Iſland and Continent; the Iſland is ſeated in the *Baltick Seas*, being in length 18 miles, and five in breadth. The Continent of *Gothia*, is the hithermoſt part of *Scandia*, next to *Denmark*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Stockholme*, ſeated after the manner of

Venice. 2. *Leduſia*, a Town of great traffick. 3. *Waldbourge*, a well fortified piece; and 4. *Colmar*, famous for its impregnable Caſtle.

This Countrey is called *Gothland*, quaſi *Goodland*, the Soyl being very fruitful for Corn, and Cattel, affording alſo plenty of Mines, with great ſtore of Fiſh, and generally a better conditioned Countrey, than any of the reſt of theſe Northern Regions.

Sweden is ſituate on the South of *Gothland*. The Countrey is very fruitful and delicious, unleſs in ſome places, where the craggineſs of the Mountains maketh it more barren, and leſs pleaſant. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Upſal*, a famous Biſhoprick. 2. *Nicopia*, a Sea-Town of good ſtrength. 3. *Copperdel*, famous for its abundance of Braſs. There is alſo *Finmach*, bordering on the Northern Ocean, whoſe Inhabitants be Witches, and Idolaters; they uſe to ſell winds to Merchants, to carry their Ship to any Port. *Bodia* is alſo under his Dominion; whoſe chief Town is *Helſinga*, honoured with the title of a Dukedom. *Sweden.* *Bodia.*

This Countrey of *Bodia*, is not

very plentiful of Grain or Fruits but full of great variety of wild Beaſts, whoſe rich skins yield great profit to the Inhabitants.

Thus much of *Sweden*.

MOSCOVY, or RUSSIA.

Moſcovy is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Tartary*; on the Weſt, with *Livonia*, *Lituania*, and part of *Sweden*; on the North, with the *Frozen Ocean*; and on the South, with *Mare Caſpium*, the *Turks*, and *Palus Mæotis*. This Countrey containeth in length from Eaſt to Weſt 3300miles, and in breadth 3055miles.

This Countrey is alſo known by the name of *Ruſſia Alba*; the whole Region is ſubject to the Emperour of *Ruſſia*.

Situation. It is ſituate partly in *Europe*, partly in *Aſia*, which ſeperation is cauſed by the River *Tanais* bounder of *Aſia*, and running through the middle of the Countrey.

The People are for the moſt part of a ſquare proportion; broad, ſhort

ſhort, and thick; gray-ey'd, and broad-bearded; the Commons live in miſerable ſubjection to the Nobles, and they again in as great ſlavery to the Duke or Emperour. They are perfidious, unnatural, and malicious; altogether unlearned; even the Prieſts themſelves are meanly indoctrinated; it being cautionated by by the great Duke, that there be no Schools, leaſt there ſhould be any Scholers beſides himſelf. The Women are private, fearful to offend, but once laſcivious, intolerably wanton. It is the faſhion of thoſe Women to love that Husband beſt which beateth them moſt, and to think themſelves neither loved nor regarded, unleſs they be ſoundly ſwadled two or three times a day. Natures of the people.

The People are generally very baſe, contentious, Ignorant, and ſottiſhly Superſtitious; they Bury their Dead upright, with a Staff in his hand, and a penny in his Purſe, and a Letter to Saint *Nicholas*, to procure him enterance into Heaven.

The chief City of this Kingdom is *Moſco*, where both the Emperour Cities.

and Patriarch reſideth. *Roſcovia* and *Novogrod* are the Seats of Archbiſhops; the latter of theſe two containeth about 20000 Houſholds and was one of the four ancient Mart-Towns of *Europe*. *Vologda*, *Smolensko*, and *Pleſcovia*, the only walled Town in *Muſcovy*, *Moſayco*, St. *Nicholas*, *Sugana*, *Uſtium*, *Gargapolia*, are Biſhopricks.

The Soyl, and Climate.

The Soyl of this Countrey is of a ſlight, ſandy mould, yet very much different one place from another, for ſuch things as grow out of the earth. Northwards towards the part of St. *Nicholas*, and *Coela*; and North-Eaſtward towards *Siberia*, it is barren, and full of deſart Woods, by reaſon of the Climate, and extremity of cold. So likewiſe along the River *Volga*, betwixt the Countreys of *Caſan* and *Aſtracban*, notwithſtanding the Soyl be fruitful, it is ill inhabited, ſaving that upon the Weſt-ſide the Emperour hath ſome few Caſtles and Garriſons in them. From *Vologda*, that lyeth almoſt 1700 verſts from the Port of St. *Nicholas* down towards *Moſco*, and ſo toward the South part that border on the *Crim*, containing

ing the like ſpace of 1700 verſts, it is a very pleaſant and fruitful Countrey, yielding paſture and Corn, with Wood, and Water, in great ſtore and plenty. The like is between *Rezan*, (lying South-Eaſt from *Moſco*) to *Novogrode* and *Vobſco*, that reacheth fartheſt towards the North-Weſt. So betwixt *Moſco* and *Smolensko*, (that lyeth South-Weſt towards *Lituania*) is a very fruitful and pleaſant Soyl.

For the moſt part it is covered with Woods and Lakes. Here grow the goodlieſt and talleſt Trees of the world; an unſpeakable deal of Rozin diſtilleth from them. Here is the never waſting Fountain of Wax and Honey; for without the induſtry of Man, the Bees make their Hives in the barks and hollows of trees. Here is alſo plenty of Cattel and wild Beaſts, as Bears, Maſtives, Wolves, and black Foxes, whoſe skins do bear high prices.

The native Commodities are, Furrs, Sables, Martines, White Fox, and the like, Corn, Fruits, and Cattel, Wax, Honey, Tallow, Hides, Train-Oyl, Cavear, Hemp, Flax, Tar, Slad, Salt-peter, Brimſtone, and Iron. Theſe Riches and Commodities.

Wares they barter for Cloth, and divers other Commodities, which the *Armenians* bring to *Aſtrachan* by the *Caſpian* Sea, and the *Engliſh* to St. *Nicholas*, by the Bay of *Graduicam*. They will not ſuffer any Stranger to enter into their Countrey, further than the neceſſity of vending their Commodities, and taking in of forreign doth inforce them.

Government. This Government is more tyrannical than any other Prince in the world; for he is abſolute Lord and diſpoſer both of the bodies and goods of his ſubjects.

In matter of Ceremony they follow the *Greek* Church. The Prieſts marry; and maintain adoration of Images; faſt, and compel to Confeſſion.

Thus much of *Moſcovy*.

POLAND.

Poland is limited on the Eaſt, with *Boriſthenes*, which parteth it from *Moſcovy*; on the Weſt, with *Viſtula*, which parteth it from *Germany*; on the North, with the *Baltick Sea*, and *Sinus Finnicus*; and on the South, with *Hungary*. In

In general, *Poland* is ſubject to as great cold as the lower part of *Germany*, lying under the ſame parallel; and the Countreys as they lye more Northerly, ſo they ſuffer more cold. They uſe ſtones heated with earthen Ovens, for remedy againſt the cold, as the *Germans* do. Situation.

Poland aboundeth with Beaſts, as well wilde as tame, and yieldeth excellent Horſes, not great, but quick and ſtirring; neither do the Gentlemen more delight in any thing than in their Horſes, ſo as they hang gold Chains and Jewels at their ears, and paint them half over with exquiſite colours. It likewiſe aboundeth with Fleſh, White-meat, Birds, freſh-water Fiſh, (it being far within Land) and all kind of Pulſe, as Peaſe, and the like. It hath ſome Mines of gold and ſilver, towards the *Carpatian* Mountains of *Hungary*. Fertility

The chief Commodities that go from hence are, Wax, Flax, Linnen Cloathes made thereof, Hemp, Pitch, Maſts for Ships, Boards, and Timber, rich Furs, Salt digged out of Pits, Amber, Sope-aſhes, and all kind of Grain, eſpecially Rye, which hath The natural Commodities.

hath made *Dantſick* famous for relieving all Nations therewith in time of dearth.

This Countrey hath ſtore alſo of Milk, Butter, Cheeſe, and Rozin, &c. And in her Forreſts is ſeen a kind of wilde Horſe with an horn like an Harts horn; and the Alces &c,.

Natures of the people

The People are very induſtrious and ſtudious of all Languages, eſpecially the Latin, in which they are ſo devoted, that you ſhall hardly find a mean Man which is not able in ſome meaſure to expreſs himſelf in that tongue. They are according to their abilities rather prodigal than truely liberal; and are generally good Souldiers. The Gentlemen free; the Peaſants in miſerable ſubjection to their Lords; proud they are, and impatient; delicious in Diet, and coſtly in their attire.

Theft is a vice not yet known to the *Polands*, no Peaſant here is ſuffered to bear Arms, but only their Nobility, and Gentry of place in their Common-wealth. All kinds of Religion are here Tollerated; their King is choſen by the general States, and is for the moſt part ſome great warri-

our

our of their Neighbouring Princes: for they have no peace on their East Lymits; with the *Muſcovites*, and *Tartars*, but what they make with their Sword.

The Women are for the moſt part indifferently fair, and rather witty, than well ſpoken.

The chief Provinces of this Kingdome are, 1. *Livonia*. 2. *Lituania*. 3. *Volinia*. 4. *Samogitia*. 5. *Podolia*. 6. *Ruſſia Nigra*. 7. *Mazovia*. 8. *Pruſſia*. 9. *Podlaſſia*; and 10. *Poland*.

Livonia hath on the East, *Moſcovy*; on the West, the *Baltick Sea*; North, *Finland*; and South, *Lituania*. It is in length 500, in breadth 160 miles, and is a Countrey exceeding mountainous and fenny, yet withal ſo abundantly fruitful, that no ſmall ſtore of proviſion is ſent hence into other Countreys. The chief Towns are, 1 *Riga*, an Arch-biſhops See. 2. *Derpt*, a Town of great commerce. 3. *Rivalia*, a ſtrong Fort in the hands of the *Swedelander*; ſo alſo is *Narve*. *Livoniai*

This Countrey hath Cattel good ſtore wild and tame eſpecially Horſes. They have Honey, Wax, *&c.* enough

to-

to exchange with other Countreys for Wine and Oyl, for this yields little or none. About some 12 miles from the Continent is the Isle of *Osel.*

Lituania.

Lituania is a most large Province, fenny and woody, so as in summer-time there is no passage into it, but in the winter when the Fens are frozen, Merchants trade with the Inhabitants. The chief Cities are, 1. *Vilna*, the Metropolitan City, the Seat of a Bishop, and an University. 2. *Vilcomire.* 3. *Brestia.* They have plenty of Honey, Wax, wilde Beasts, and rich Furs, but they scarce know the use of money.

This Countrey hath great want of Corn, Wine, Salt, *&c.* The People are of a slavish disposition, and the Women have a freedom by custom to keep many Stallions, which their Husbands love as themselves, and call them their Adjutories: But the Men may by no means play false. Their condemned persons (be it to death) must execute themselves, or be Tormented till they expire; The City *Norigredum* in this Countrey by Report is larger than *Rome.*

Volinia

Volinia is invironed with *Lituania*, *Podolia*, and *Russia*; the People are strong and warlike. The chief Towns are *Kiovia*, and *Circassia*, on the Banks of the River *Neiper*; it is a small woody Province, but very fertil. *Volinia.*

Samogitia, whose Inhabitants are most Idolaters. It hath no walled Town, but the People live in Cottages, being rude, and of great stature. It is a Northern Region, having *Livonia*, North; and the *Baltick Sea*, West. It is very woody, and in the midst of the trees is found excellent Honey. *Samogitia.*

The Peasants of this Countrey, are truly so indeed, for they reckon themselves but little better than their Cattel, living under the same Rooff with them, without any partition between the Lodgings of the one & the other: The silly Blasphemers nourish in their House a poor Snake (like themselves) gathered out of some Ditch, and call it their God.

Podolia aboundeth with excellent pastures and the ground is so fertil that of one sowing they have three harvests. The chief Cities are, *Podolia.*

1. *Camienza*

1. *Camienza*, seated on a Rock 2. *Orkzacow*. 3. *Winiecza*.

This Countrey of *Podolia*, is but very thinly & poorly Inhabited, by reason of the often incursions of the *Tartars*, who use great cruelty in their Victories.

Russia nigra.

Russia nigra hath on the East, *Podolia*; West *Poland*; North and South, *Hungary*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Leopolis*, or *Lemburg*. 2. *Grodeck*. 3. *Luckz*. It is a very fruitful Countrey, well stored with fair Houses and numerous herds of Cattel.

The People of this Countrey are valiant, and in their Fights use weapons of exceeding weight and bigness, her Prince is intituled Duke: the name of King they will not endure. This Province contains the territories *Leopolienſis*, *Lunt-Burg*, *Halicienſis*, *Belzenſis*, *Præmiſlienſis*, *&c.* It is called *Ruſſia Nigra*, to distinguish it from *Muſcovy* called also *Ruſſia Alba*.

Prussia.

Prussia or *Boruſſia* hath South, *Mazovia*; North, the *Baltick Sea*; East, *Lituania*; and West, the River *Viſtula*. This Countrey yieldeth abundance of Amber. The chief Cities are, 1. *Dantzick*, where are daily sold

1000

1000 measures of Wheat; it is situate in *Pomerania*, but subject unto the *Polonian*. This is a very fair City; the Houses for the most part are built of Stone or Brick, six or seven roofs high. The Garners for laying up of Corn are very fair, and very many lying together, in which the Citizens lay up Corn, brought out of *Poland*, and according to the wants of *Europe*, carry it into many Kingdoms. 2. *Mons Regius*, call'd by the *Germans*, *Koningsberg*, and by us, *Regimount*. It is the most famous University in these parts. 3. *Holsperg*. 4. *Mancburg*; and 5. *Culme*.

The chief commodity of this Countrey is Leather, which we call *Russia* Leather.

Podlassia hath East, *Lituania*; and West, *Mazovia*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Tycockzin*, a Fort well furnished with Munition, as being the place wherein the Kings treasure is reserved. 2. *Biesco*. 3 *Knissen*, where the Kings of *Poland* have a fine retiring House, as being well furnished with fishing Ponds, and Parks abundantly stored with Game. *Podlassia.*

Mazovia lyeth West of *Podlassia*. *Mazovia.*

The

The chief City is *Warsaw*, where the Parliaments of this Kingdom are held.

Poland. *Poland* hath on the East *Lituania*; West, *Germany*; North, *Mazovia*; and South, *Podolia*. The Metropolis is, *Cracovia*, seated on the Banks of *Vistula*; here the King and Councel reside. The Buildings are very fair, of free-Stone, four roofs high, but covered with tiles of wood for the most part. It is of a round form, but somewhat longer from the East to the West. In the midst of the City is a large Market place, wherein is a Cathedral Church; and in the midst of the Market-place is the Senate-house for the City, about which are many Shops of Merchants. 2. *Lublin*. 3. *Guisna*, an Arch-bishoprick. 4. *Bosnau*; and 5. *Ladislavia*, seated on the River *Vistula*. The Bishop of *Guisna* is Primate of the Kingdom, and during the *Interregnum* hath the power of a Prince, & Crowns the new King at his Inauguration. Thus much of *Poland*.

HUNGARY.

Hungary is bounded on the East, with *Transilvania* and *Wallachia*

chia; on the West, with *Austria*; North, with *Poland*; and South, with *Sclavonia*.

It was formerly called P*annonia Inferior*, to distinguish it from *Austria*; which was called, *Panonia Superior*.

It is situate in the Northern temperate Zone, under the seven and nine Climates. This Countrey by some hath been stiled the Cock-pit of the world, where once in a year at least a prize is playd, and some ground either won or lost, by the *Turks* or *Hungarians*. Situation.

The Soyl is wonderful fruitful, yielding Corn there thrice in a year; the Grass in some places (as in the Island of *Comera*) exceeding the height of a Man, which doth feed such a number of Cattel, that this Countrey alone is thought to be able to feed all *Europe* with Flesh. It hath also Fruits of all kinds in abundance, and Grapes which make an excellent, wholsome, and rich wine: Venison is here no dainty; Does, Hares, Harts, Goats, Boars, *&c.* are every Mans meat, and the Game common aswell to the Boors as the Gentry. Fertility.

Also they have Deer, Partridge, Pheasant, in such abundance, that any Man

Man that will may kill them; which in other places is prohibited, these creatures being reserved as Game for Gentlemen.

The other Commodities which are transported, are Gold, Silver, Fish, Copper, Wine, Iron, and Steel.

Natures of the people. The People for the most part are strong, fierce, revengeful, harsh to Strangers; briefly ill mannered and worse learned: for they affect not either Liberal Arts or Mechanick Trades, yet one great Father of the Church St. *Hierome* had his birth place here: They even hate to put up the name of a Coward, yet the person charged, may not acquit himself upon his upbraider: but must make good his honour in single combate with a *Turk*: when he hath overcome him (and not till then) he may (by order of the Countrey) wear a Feather, as a note of his true Gentility. In this Countrey if Males fail the Estate is forfeited to the common Treasury: for it descends not here to Daughters. They have no Portion with their Wives but a wedding Garment: and till they be Married, neither Men or Women are accustomed here to lie in Beds, it is thought

thought there are more Proteſtants than Papiſts here

This Kingdom now ſtandeth divided betwixt the *Turk* and *Hungarian*; the former having 1. *Buda*, once the Metropolis of the Countrey, and Court of the Kings. 2. *Gyula*, a ſtrong Town in the Confines of *Tranſilvania*. 3. *Peſt*, over againſt *Buda*. 4. *Alba Regalis*, call'd by the *Germans*, *Weiſenberg*. 5. *Quinque Eccleſiæ*; and 6. *Jaurinum*, or *Rab*. 7. *Newhawſel*. *Turk.*

In the Emperours part the chief Towns are, 1. *Presberg*, ſeated hard upon the edge of *Auſtria*; it hath been the Metropolis of *Hungary*, ſince the taking of *Buda* by the *Turks*. 2. *Strigonium*, or *Gran*. 3. *Agraria*. 4. *Comora*, in an Iſle ſo called. 5. *Tectac*. 6. *Camſta*. 7. *Alkenbourg*. *Emperour.*

TRANSILVIANA.

THis Countrey hath nature it ſelf both fortified and honoured; for the Woods and *Hereynian* Mountains do round about inviron it. The length of it is 225 *Engliſh* miles and the breath 200.

It

It is bounded on the North, with the *Carpathian* Hills; on the South, with *Wallachia*: on the West, with *Hungaria*; and on the East, with *Moldavia*.

Their chief Towns are, 1. *Weisenberg*. 2. *Clausenberg*. The whole Countrey is fruitful in one Commodity or other; Corn, Beeves, Fish, and Mutton, they have great plenty, and very cheap. It is very rich in Salt-pits, Stone-quarries, and Mines both of gold and silver, Iron, Quick-silver, and other Metals.

It breeds also fair and fierce Horses, and wilde Bulls; indeed their Men in some parts are not very tame, for towards the North they live most upon the spoyl, warring continually with the *Turks* and *Germans*: and acknowledge no difference of worth among themselves. Their Government or rather want of Government is compared to the *Helvetian*. Three places they have *Hisdy*, *Corbay*, and *Sceply*, whither they resort to determine of their State business.

Thus much of *Hungary* and *Transilvania*.

Sclavonia

SCLAVONIA

Sclavonia hath on the East, the River *Drinus*, and a line drawn from thence to the Sea; on the West, part of *Italy*; on the North, *Hungary*; and on the South, the *Adriatick Sea*.

It is in length 480 miles, and 120 in breadth. *It* is situated under the six and seven Climates; the longest day being fifteen hours and an half. Situation.

This Country is more fit for grazing than for harvesting; for the Sheep and other Cattel bring forth young twice a year, and are shorn four times. Fertility.

The People are couragious, proud, and stubborn, and use their own *Sclavonian* tongue. They are of the Christian Faith and follow the *Greek* Church. *It* is divided into *Illyris*, *Dalmatia*, and *Croatia*. The meaner sort will tugg lustilie at an Oare, and are by their Soveraigns of *Venice* (such of them as remain under that state) imployed to that purpose. The women not married till the age of 24, nor the men untill thirty, perhaps the cause of their strength, and so big Proportions: or for that they are bread in

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a Mountainous Countrey, who are generally observed to oversize those that dwell on low Levels. 3000 Horsemen of this Countrey and the Islands hereabout are inrolled, in the *Venetian* Militia. The Men wear half sleeved Gowns of Violet Cloath with Bonnets of the same: they nourish only a Lock of Hair on the Crown of their Heads, the rest is all shaven off. The Women wear theirs not long, and dye them black for the most part.

Illyria. *Illyris* was once the name of the whole Province, but is now accommodated to one part. It hath on the East, *Danubius*; West, *Carniola*; North with *Dravus*; and South, with *Savus*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Zatha*, on *Danubius*. 2. *Zakaocz*. 3. *Windishgretz*, on *Dravus*; and 4. *Sagona*, nigh unto *Savus*. This is now a member of the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

Dalmatia. *Dalmatia* hath on the East, *Drinus*; West, *Croatia*, North, *Savus*; and South, the *Adriatick Sea*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Ragusa*, situate on the *Adriatick Sea*; a City of great traffick and riches; it is tributary to the *Turks*. 2. *Sebenicum*, or *Sicum*, standing on the

the Sea-shore. 3. *Zara*, or *Jadera*, on the same shore. 4. *Scordia*, or *Scutary*; and 6. *Lissa*. It is now divided betwixt the *Venetians*, (who keep the greatest part) and the *Turk*.

Croatia.

Croatia, called by the Ancients *Liburnia*, and *Valeria*, hath on the East and South, *Dalmatia*; North, *Savus*; and West, *Istria*, and *Carniola*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Gardiska*, situate on *Savus*. 2. *Brumin*. 3. *Nigrod*, situate on the *Savus* also, hard upon *Germany*; and 4. *Sissegh*.

The *Croatians* are generally called *Crabats*. Their Country hath the title of a Dukedom, and is subject partly to the *Austrian*, and partly to the *Venetian*.

Thus much of *Sclavonia*.

OF

OF ASIA.

ASIA is the greateſt and vaſteſt part of the world, exceeding *Europe* and *Africk* both in largeneſs and circuit.

Upon three parts it is bounded with the *Vaſt Ocean*, ſirnamed the *Orient*; on the South, with the *Indian*; upon the North, with the *Scythian*; upon the Weſt, it is ſomewhere diſ-joyned from *Europe* and *Africk* with the *Red Sea*; ſomewhere with the *Mediterranean*; ſomewhere with the *Euxine*; and ſomewhere with the River *Tanais*.

Through the midle runs the mount *Taurus*, at full length with the whole Continent of *Aſia*; and divides it towards the North and South, into *Aſiam Exteriorem*, and *Inferiorem*: with ſo many windings, that the length is Reckoned about 6250 *Engliſh* miles.

Generally

Generally it enjoyeth a moſt excellent temperature of Air, and is ſo rich and fertil, that it excelleth all Countreys whatſoever. For here are to be found divers ſorts of living creatures, and Plants, the like whereof the whole world affordeth not, as Balm, Sugar Canes, Frankincenſe, Myrrh, Caſſia, Cynamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Saffron, ſweet Wood, Musk, and divers other ſorts of Drugs and Odours; excellent Gold, all ſorts of Minerals and precious ſtones.

Of Beaſts it affordeth the Elephant and Camel, with divers ſtrange ſorts, both wilde and tame.

The People are of excellent wits, exceeding rich, and happy in all good things.

This Countrey hath worn the Garland of ſuper-eminency: 1. Becauſe here Man was Created. 2. Here was our Saviour Chriſt born; wrought his divine miracles, and ſuffered for our ſalvation. 3. Here were done the Actions memorized by the holy Pen-Men, mention'd in the Old and New Teſtament.

The principal Regions are, 1. *Natolia*. 2. *Syria*. 3. *Paleſtine*. 4. *Armenia*. 5. *Arabia*. 6. *Media*. 7. *Aſſyria*. 8. *Meſopotamia*. 9. *Chaldea*. 10. *Perſia*. 11. *Parthia*. 12. *Tartaria*. 13. *China*. 14. *India*. 15. The *Iſlands*: a great Part of which Regions are at this day poſſeſſed by the *Turk*.

TURKY.

THe great *Turk*, commonly called the *Grand Seigneur*, for wealth, territory, and command of Souldiery, all other Princes come ſhort of him; witneſs the Countreys which he poſſeſſeth: in *Europe* he poſſeſſeth all *Dacia*, *Grecia*, all the *Ægean Iſles*, and the *Taurica Cherſoneſus*.

His Countreys in *Europe*.

In *Aſia*.

In *Aſia* he poſſeſſeth wholly *Aſia minor*, now *Natolia* with all the Regions within the *Propontis* and *Helleſpont* as *Phrygia*, *Galatia*, *Bythnia*, *Pontus*, *Lydia*, *Caria*, *Paphlagonia*, *Lycia*, *Magneſi*, *Capadocia*, and *Comegena*. Near the *Caſpian* he hath *Georgia Mentegli.*, and *Armenia*; next hath he *Aſſyria*, *Syria*, *Paleſtine*, *Meſopotamia*

mia, *Judea*, the three *Arabies*: to which if you adde the Empire of *Trebiſond*, you ſhall find him great Comptroller of the *black Sea*. Likewiſe all the Iſlands of the *Archipelago*, except ſome few, are under his ſubjection.

In *Africk* he poſſeſſeth *Ægypt*, and the Kingdoms of *Tunis* and *Algiers*, and whatſoever he hath taken from *Preſter John*. *In Africk.*

The fertility of the Soyl generally through this vaſt Empire, is exceeding great, yet have they leſs plenty of all things than *Europe*; for they very ſparingly, and only to ſerve neceſſity, ſet, plant, or ſow, by reaſon they have no free fruition of their own Goods, in the great tyranny under which they live, as well of the Emperour, as under Governours, and the general rapacity and licentiouſneſs of the Souldiers. Fertility.

They have divers kinds of Grain, as Wheat, the Grain call'd *Milet*, Barley, Oats, Rye, Peaſe, and all kinds of Pulſe, which for the kinds are like thoſe of *Europe*, but for the bigneſs are to be preferred before them. There is great abundance of Ryce,

Flax, and Cotton, growing in the Fields. They have good plenty of all kinds of Cattel, yet are they no more induſtrious in graſing and feeding, than in ſowing and planting. They have Hens, Ryce, Honey, Fruits, and Bread for daily food: they deſire no other dainties, nor greater riches, ſince they can neither enjoy their Goods while they live, nor yet bequeath them at death; and nothing is more dangerous than to be accounted rich.

Natures of the People

The *Turks* are generally well complexioned; of good ſtature; proportionably compacted; no idle talkers; no doers of things ſuperfluous; hot and venerious; ſervile to the Emperour; and zealous in Religion. They nouriſh no Hair on their Heads, and therefore keep on, of all ſides, counting it an opprobrious thing to ſee any uncover their Head. In their familiar ſalutations they uſe to lay their Hands on their Boſome, and a little decline their bodies; but when they accoſt a Perſon of Rank, they bow almoſt down to the ground, and kiſs the hem of his Garment. They prefer as they paſs the Streets the left hand before the right, as being maſter

of

of his Sword with whom they walk, but in *Constantinople* they carry no Swords about them, but they thrust under their Girdles great crooked Knives of a Dagger like size, in Sheaths of Mettal, the hafts and Sheaths of many being set with Stones; and some of them worth 500 Sultanyes. Some of the people perfume their Beards and Turbants with Amber; and they never so much as make water, but they wash both their hands & Privities, at which business they sequester themselves and couch to the Earth: Reviling the Christians whom they see pissing against a wall, and sometimes beating him; They use no exercise but shooting wherein they take as little pains as may be; Sitting on Carpets in the shadow, and sending their Slaves for their Arrows; Every man is allowed four Wives of his own Religion, and as many Concubine slaves as he's able to keep of what Religion soever. If a Christian through Ignorance chance to wear Green Clothes there he shall not only have them torn from of his back but be soundly beaten besides.

The Women are small of stature; for the most part ruddy, clear and

ſmooth as never ruffled with the weather; and often frequenting the Baths: they ſeldom go abroad, and then masked; laſcivious; within doors pleaſing in matters of incontinency; and they are accounted moſt beautiful, which have the greateſt Eyes, and are of the blackeſt hue. Theſe Women live in great awe and reſpect of their Husbands, never ſitting with him at the table, but waiting till he hath done, and then withdrawing into ſome by-room.

The Husbands may put away their Wives at pleaſure: The Wives give Reverence to them as to their maſters; and receive Chaſtiſement from them, and that they hold to be an argument of the Husbands affection: no Male accompanys the wives above 12 years old except they be Eunuches.

Diet. In their Diet they are very ſparing, and negligent, not uſing any pomp or magnificence. The richer ſort ſit like Taylors (bending with their knees) upon Carpets, or on the Graſs; and their table is ſo low, that they may well reach it ſitting on the ground: they uſe no Knives, but ſeeth their Meat untill it be very tender, that they

they may break it with their fingers; neither have they variety of Dishes, but one, all sitting in a round circle, fall upon one Dish, and talk not whilst they eat, but silently fall hard to work.

All the *Turkish* Houshold stuff consists in one poor Pot to seeth Meat in; one Spoon of wood, one Cup of leather or wood, to drink in; a poor Bed or Mattress; yea often a single Coverled, and the Earth serves them for Bedstead, Table, and Stools.

Of those Countreys which the Turks term ROMANIA, *anciently known by the Names of* GREECE *and* DACIA.

GReece is bounded on the East, with the *Ægean Sea*, the *Hellespont*, *Propontis*, and *Thrace Bosphorus*; on the West, with *Italy*, and the *Adriatick Sea*; on the North, with the Mountain *Hamus*; and on the South, the *Ionian Sea*.

The situation of this Countrey is in the Northern temperate Zone under the 5 and 6 Climates. The

Natures of the *Greeks*.

The *Greeks* were once brave Men, found Schollars, and addicted to the love of virtue, and civil behaviour; but now they are an unconstant People, destitute of learning, and the means to obtain it; uncivil, riotous, and so lazy, that for the most part they endeavour their profit no further than their Belly compels them. The Women for the most part are brown-complexioned; exceedingly well-favoured; and excessively amorous Painting they use very much, to keep themselves in grace with their Husbands; for when they once grow wrinkled, they are put to all the drudgery of the House.

The *Grecians* are immoderate drinkers, they pledge one another in order: and he that calls for Wine out of his turn is accounted uncivil: Their Glasses are little but at every draught emptied, and when they have once drank hard, they observe no Rule but provoke one another to excess. Never silent, and ever and anon kissing those that sit next them on the Cheek and Fore-head, and so Likewise they do in their salutations after a long absence, and to those to whom they

they would give no Assurance of their good will.

The more naturalCommodities that this Countrey affords, and from hence are transported into other Countreys, are Wine, Oyl, Copper, Vitriol, some Gold and Silver, Velvets, Damasks, and *Tarquess*-Grograms.

The ordinary division of this Countrey is into *Peloponesus*, *Achaia*, *Epirus*, *Albania*, *Macedonia*, and *Thessalia*, *Migdonia*, and *Thracia*.

Peloponesus is a *Peninsula* rounded with the Sea, except where it is tyed to the main land of *Greece*, by an *Isthmus* of six miles in breadth. Upon this *Ihstmus* stood the renowned City of *Corinth*, in hearing of both Seas, and having a port unto either, to which City St. *Paul* wrote 2 Epistles, from *Philippos*, and of this City of *Corinth* was *Silas* Bishop. *Peloponesus.*

This *Peninsula* is in compass 600 miles, and is at this day called *Morea.*

In this Countrey are contained the Provinces of *Ælis*, *Messenia*, *Arcadia*, *Laconia*, *Argolis*, and *Achaia propria.*

1. The Countrey of *Elis* hath *Elis.*

East, *Arcadia*; West, the *Ionian Sea*; North, *Achia propria*; and South, *Messenia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Elis* 2. *Olympicum*, famous for the Statue of *Jupiter Olympus*, one of the seven wonders, being in height 60 cubits, composed of Gold and Ivory.

Messenia. 2. *Messenia* hath East, *Arcady*; North, *Elis*; South, and West, the *Sea*. It takes name from the Metropolis, *Messene*, now called *Golfo di Coron*. 2. *Pilon*, now *Navarin*.

Arcadia. 3. *Arcadia* hath East, *Laconia*; West, *Elis* and *Messene*; and North, *Achia propria*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Psophis*. 2. *Mantinea*. 3. *Megalopolis*.

Laconia. 4. *Laconia* hath East and South, the *Sea*; North, *Argolis*, and West, *Arcadia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Lacedemon*, once a famous Commonwealth. 2. *Thalana*, nigh unto which is the Lake *Lerna*, where *Hercules* slew the Monster *Hydra*; and the Mount *Tenarus*, from whence he drew the three-headed Dog *Cerberus*.

Argolis. 5. *Argolis*, so called from the chief City *Argos*. It hath East, and North, the *Sea*; West, *Achia propria*; and South, *Laconia*. The 2d. City is *Micene*.

cene; and 3. *Nema*, where *Hercules* slew the Lions.

6. *Achaia propria*. The chief City is *Corinth*, seated at the foot of the *Acro Corinthium* Hills.

Achaia hath on the East, the *Ægean Sea*; on the West, *Epirus*; on the North, *Theſſaly*; and South, with *Peleponeſus*. It is divided into *Attica*, *Megaris*, *Bœtia*, *Phocis*, *Ætolia*, *Doris*, and *Locris*. *Achaia.*

The chief City of this Countrey is *Athens*, ſeated in *Attica*, from this place St. *Paul* wrote his firſt and ſecond Epiſtle to the *Theſſalonians*, and here lived *Solon*, *Ariſtotle*, *Demoſthenes*, *Socrates*, *Plato* and many others, as *Dionyſius*, *Arropagitus* whom St. *Paul* converted, who afterwards was firſt Biſhop of *Athens*: here was *Hyginus* the eighth Biſhop of *Rome* born alſo. This City hath been famous for many things; eſpecially firſt for the famous Scholars that are here taught, and flouriſh. And 2. For the excellent Souldiers it hath brought forth.

2. *Megaris* is a ſmall Region; the chief City was *Megaria*. *Megaris.*

From hence was the *Secta Megarita*

garita, of which *Euclid* was the chief.

Bœtia. 3. *Bœtia* is a very large Region; the chief City whereof is, 1. *Thebes*, built on the Brook *Cephisus*, by *Cadmus* the *Phœnecian*. 2. *Aulis*. 3. *Platea*.

Phocis. 4. *Phocis*; the chief Towns whereof were *Delphis*, seated at the foot of the Mountain *Parnassus*, having the Temple of *Apollo*.

Loris. 5. *Loris*; this is a small Region. The chief City is now called *Lepanto*, which once belonged to the *Venetians*, but now to the *Turk*; near unto which the *Christian* Navy gave a great overthrow to the *Turkish* Navy.

Ætolia. 6. *Ætolia* is divided from *Epirus* by the River *Pindus*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Chalcis*. 2. *Thermum*, the Parliament-City of all *Ætolia*.

Doris. 7. *Doris* pertains to the Region of *Locri*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Amphissa*. This Tract of *Doris* is neer *Parnassus* Mount, and Mother to the most elegant *Greek* Dialect, in this Country also is *Guidus*, a Town in which St. *Paul* was, in it was a goodly Temple dedicated to *Venus*, in this Town were *Eudoxus*, *Agatarchides*, *Parapa-*

tetieus

teticus, *Theopompus*, and several other Learned Men born.

Epirus was once a famous Province, and had in it 70 Cities, now most of them destroy'd; but the chief of the remainder are, 1. *Antigonia*. 2. *Cassiope*. 3. *Toronna*; and on the Western part is *Nicopolis* and *Actium*. *Epirus*.

This Country of *Epirus* was formerly fertile and populous, but now lyes waste, and breeds better Cattel than Men: especially Bulls, Sheep, and Dogs, of wonderful bigness, and among the rest extraordinary Mares, which from thence were called *Epiroticæ*, it was the Kingdom of *Pyrrhus* formerly.

Albania hath East *Macedonia*; West, the *Adriatick Sea*; North, *Sclavonia*; and South *Epirus*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Albinopolis*. 2. *Sfetigrad*. 3. *Durazzo*; and 4. *Croya*. *Albania*.

Macedonia hath on the East, *Migdonia*; West, *Albania*; North, *Missia superior*; and South, *Epirus* and *Achaia*. The chief Towns are, *Scydra*, *Andaristus*, *Ædessa*, all midland Towns; *Eribea* on *Albania* side, now called *Pressa*; and *Pidna* seated on the Influx of the River *Macedonia*.

called

called *Alaicmon*, into the Bay called *Sinus Thermaicus*.

This Country of *Macedonia* is fertil and pleasant rich with Mines of gold and silver: and the quality of the Inhabitants were in former times answerable; here great *Alexander* who Conquered the World, set the Throne of his third Empire: In this Countrey also stood the City of *Philippos* from which place St *Paul* wrote his second Epistle to the *Corinthians*; and St. *Paul* also wrote an Epistle from *Rome*, to the Christians of this Town, and sent it by the hands of *Epaphroditus*: And *Hermes* whom *Paul* mentions in the 16. of the *Romans*, was Bishop here.

Thessalia. The Southern part of *Macedon* is *Thessalia*, a fruitful and pleasant Countrey. Here is the *Olympium*, of such an infinite height, that it seemed to transcend the clouds. Here is also the Hills *Othris*, and the Hills *Pelion* and *Ossa*, about which the *Centaurs* dwelt; and here lived the *Myrmidons*, over which at the siege of *Troy Achiles* was Captain. The chief Towns are, 1. *Tricca*. 2. *Lamia*. 3. *Pharsalia*, nigh unto which was that bloody Battel fought between *Cesar* and *Pompey*. 4. *Philippi*.

In

In this Countrey also is, *Tempe*, *Pindus*, *Nymphæus*, *Athos*, &c. and the Rivers *Axius*, and *Erigonius*.

Migdonia: this Country is by some accounted a part of *Thrace*. Herein is the Hill *Athos*, which is 75. miles circuit, three days journey in ascent; and casteth a shadow as far as *Lemnus*, which is 40 miles distant. The chief Cities are, 1. *Nicalidi* 2. *Appolonia*. 3. *Pallene*. 4. *Neopolis*, and 5. *Thessalonica*, vulgarly *Salonichi*, seated in the Sea, a Town of great traffick: to the People of this City St. *Paul* wrote two of his Epistles, It is a populous City repleniſhed with *Christians*, *Turks*, and *Jews*, in which there is abundance. *Migdonia*

Silvanus one of the 70 Disciples, was Bishop of *Thessalonica*.

Thrace hath on the East, the *Euxine Sea*, *Propontis*, and *Hellespont*; West, *Macedon*; on the North, the Hill *Hamus*; and South, the *Ægean Sea*. *Thrace.*

This Countrey of *Thrace* hath the Name from the sharpness of the Air: And indeed it is very unpleasant for the most part, and too unnatural to its own Fruit, that it scarce ever Ripens

pens what it brings forth. The People are many, and thoſe very ſtrong, fierce, and heady, and moſt impatient of Government or Diſcipline, and by this means they have ſeldome had ſucceſs in their Battels, whereas if they could have been brought to a joynt force, it is ſaid they would have been Invincible.

It is a moſt noble Province; cold, plain, and admirable populous; ſtored with Grain, Pulſe, and excellent Wine toward the Sea-ſide, whereof *Seſtos* on the *Helleſpont* (juſt over againſt *Abidos*) not above two miles different, the one being in *Aſia*, and the other in *Europe*.

The Caſtle of *Seſtos* is ſeated in a moſt fertile Soyl; here the Ships that come from *Conſtantinople* uſe to be detained ſome three dayes, to the end that if they carry away private mens ſlaves, the Maſters may have time to follow them: likewiſe the ſearchers and cuſtomers look that they carry no prohibited wares; neither can the Ship nor any Paſſengers be ſuffered to paſs theſe Caſtles, except they bring the Paſport of the great *Turk*, which is granted by the chief

chief *Vizziere*, or *Bisha*. 2. *Abdera*. 3. *Cordia*, ſeated in the *Thracian Cherſoneſus*, now called St. *George's Arm*. 4. *Lyſimachus*. 5. *Callipolis*, ſituate on the Northern Promontory of the *Cherſoneſus*, and the firſt Town that the *Turks* had in *Europe*. 6. *Trajanopolis*, founded by *Trajan*. 7. *Adrianople*, built by *Adrian*. 8. *Conſtantinople*, ſeated in a moſt commodious place for an Empire, over-looking *Europe* and *Aſia*. It was built (663 years before Chriſt was born) by *Pauſanias* a *Lacedemonian*, and was firſt called *Bizantium*. The *Turks* took this City from the Chriſtians 1453, and by them is at this day called *Stambolda*. It is built in form of a triangle, whereof two ſides towards the North and Eaſt lye upon two Seas; and towards the Weſt it lyes upon the Continent of *Greece*. For many cauſes this City is famous, and for two eſpecially may be preferred to any in the world known to us; namely, for pleaſantneſs of ſituation, and the largeneſs and ſafety of the Haven: the fruitfulneſs of the Fields, the ſweetneſs and beauty of the

the Flowers, and the goodneſs of the Fruits, cannot ſufficiently be praiſed. The Haven will receive an huge number of Ships; and upon both the banks of the City, and *Gallata*, Ships of 500 tun once unloaded, may ſo lye with their Cables faſtned on the Land, as they can paſs from the Ships to the Land without any Boats.

This City is walled with Brick and Stone, intermixed orderly: having 24 Gates, and Poſterns; whereof five do regard the Land, and 19 the water, being about 13 miles in Circumference: Than this there is hardly a more delicate object in Nature; if beheld from the Sea or adjoyning Mountains: The lofty and beautiful *Cypreſs* Trees ſo intermixed with the Buildings, that it ſeemeth to preſent a City in a wood, to the pleaſant beholders. The magnificent Moſques all of white Marble, and round in form, coupled above; being finiſhed on the Top with guilded ſpires, Reflect the Beames they receive with a marvellous ſplendour: ſome having too, ſome four, ſome ſix adjoyning Turrets, exceeding high, and very ſlender: Tarraſt aloft on the out-ſide like

the main Top of a Ship, and that in ſeveral places equally diſtant. From whence the *Taliſmanny* with elated voices (for they uſe no Bells) do Congregate the People, pronouncing the *Arabick* ſentence, *La Illah, Illella Muhemet re Sul Allah*, viz. *There is but one God and Mahomet his Prophet.*

There is not in the World an object that promiſeth ſo much afar off to the beholders, & once entred ſo deceiveth the expectation, for the Buildings of this City have no magnificence, being partly of a matter like Brick, but white, and (as it ſeems) unhardned by fire; partly of Timber and Clay, excepting ſome few Palaces which are of free-Stone, but nothing at all ſo ſtately built as may be expected from the pride and riches of the great *Turks* ſervants; and theſe Houſes are built two ſtories high, with a low roof, without any windows, after the manner of *Italy*. The Streets of this City are narrow, and ſhadowed with Pent-houſes of wood, and upon both ſides the way raiſed ſome foot high, but of little breadth, and paved for Men and Women to paſs; the midſt of the Street being left low, and unpaved

paved, and no broader than for the paſſage of Aſſes, or Beaſts loaded.

There are two Houſes for the ſame uſe as the Exchange is at *London*, but (but not to be compared to it for the Buildings,) where Merchants uſe to meet for the ſelling of wares; they are called the great and leſs *Bezeſtan*, and uſe to be opened for certain dayes of the week, and for ſome ſix hours; at which time are to be ſold, Jewels, Semiters, or Swords, pieces of Velvet, Sattin, Damask, and the like: and the Market-place is not far diſtant, where captives of both ſexes are to be ſold; and the buyers if they will may take them into a Houſe, and ſee them naked, and handle them, to know their fatneſs and ſtrength.

The chiefeſt Buildings of this City, are the Palace of the great *Turk*, the Church of St *Sophia*, now made a *Moſche*, the ſtately *Moſche* (or *Turkiſh* Church) built upon the Palace, which of old belonged to the *Grecian Patriarch*; the *Moſches* and Sepulchers of the *Turkiſh* Emperours; amongſt which that of *Solyman* is numbred amongſt the Miracles of the world.

This

This City of *Constantinople* is seldom or never free from the Plague, It is death to bring any Wine into this City. The *Turks* prefer our Beer above all other drinks.

The principal Commodities that our Merchants fetch from hence; are *Turky* Carpets, Chamolets, Grograms, Raw Silk, and Carpets of *Persia*, brought over Land from thence by the *Armenian* Merchants.

Thus much of *Greece*

DACIA.

Dacia of old belonged to the Kingdom of *Hungary*, but at this day is tributary to the *Turks*.

It is bounded on the West, with *Hungary*; on the East, with the *Euxine Sea*; North, with the *Carpathian* Mountains; and South, with *Hemus*, by which it is divided from *Greece*.

The People are generally stubborn and untractable; they read like the *Jews*,

Jews, from the right hand to the left; and are of the Christian Faith, following the *Greek* Church.

The Countrey is sufficiently fruitful, abounding with Mines and Horses, whose Manes hang down almost to the ground.

It is divided into *Transilvania*, *Moldavia*, *Wallachia*, *Servia*, *Rascia*, *Bulgaria*, and *Bosnia*.

Of *Transilvania* I have already spoken in the Kingdom of *Hungary*.

Moldavia. *Moldavia* is seated on the North-end of *Transilvania*, and extendeth to the *Euxine Sea*. The chief Cities are, *Occazonia*, *Fucciana*, and *Falezing*.

It is exceeding fertile in Corn, Wine, Grass, and Wood, it affordeth great plenty of Beef and Mutton; a fat Ox being sold here for 30 *s.* and a Sheep for 3 *s.* To this *Moldavia* belongeth the little Countrey of *Bessarbia*: It lyes between Mount *Hemus*, South; and *Lituania*, North; and is seated very commodiously on the *black Seas*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Kilim.* 2. *Chermen*, or *Moncastrum*, the Seat of a *Turkish Sanziack*.

Wallachia. *Wallachia* is a plain fertile Countrey,

trey, ſtored with excellent Horſe, Cattel, Mines of gold and ſilver. The chief Cities are, 1. *Sabrinum*. 2. *Prailaba*. 3. *Tergoviſta*, the *Vaivods* Seat.

Servia lyes between *Boſnia* and *Raſcia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Stonibourgh*. 2. *Samandria*. 3. *Belgrade*, on the *Danubius*. *Servia*.

Raſcia lyeth between *Servia* and *Bulgaria*. The chief City is *Boden*, famous for her annual Fairs. *Raſcia*.

Bulgaria hath East, the *Euxine Sea*; West, *Raſcia*; North, *Danubius*; and South, *Thrace*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Sophia*, the Seat of the *Beglerbeg* of *Greece*. 2. *Nicopolis*. *Bulgaria*.

Boſnia hath East, *Servia*; and West, *Croatia*. The chief Cities, *Gazachium* the reſidence, and *Laiza* the Sepulture of the *Boſnian* Kings. *Boſnia*.

Thus much of *Dacia*, and of the *Continent* of *Europe*.

NATOLIA.

Natolia was formerly called *Aſia minor*: It hath on the East, the River *Euphrates*; on the West, the *Thracius Boſphorus*, *Propontis*, *Helleſpont*

ſtont, and the *Ægean* Sea; on the North, *Pontus Euxinus*; and South, the *Rhodian* and *Lycian* Seas.

This Countrey was once of great fertility, but is now laid waſte and deſolate. The people were once valiant and induſtrious, but now given over to luxurioufneſs and effeminacy.

Here once flouriſhed the Faith of Chriſt; and here likewiſe ſtood the ſeven Churches, to whom St. *John* dedicated his Revelations: All which are long ſince removed, ſo that few Chriſtians remain, and they which are follow the Church and Communion of *Greece*.

This Region comprehendeth the Provinces of *Cilicia*, *Pamphilia*, *Lycia*, *Caria*, *Ionia*, *Lydia*, *Æolis*, *Phrygia major*, *& minor*, *Bythinia*, *Pontus*, *Paphalagonia*, *Gallacia*, *Capadocia*, *Lycaonia*, *Piſidia*, and *Armenia minor*.

Cilicia. On the South-Eaſt of *Anatolia*, is *Cilicia*: It lies under the Mountain *Taurus*, under the boſome of the *Mediterranean* Sea, or *Iecian* Gulf, where *Alexander* the Great overcame *Darius*, he having but 30000 and the other 600000 men. The chief Cities are,

are, 1. *Nicopolis*, built by *Alexander*. 2. *Pompeiopolis*, built by *Pompey*. 3. *Alexandria*, built also by *Alexander*. 4. *Tarsus*, the birth place of St. *Paul*. The Inhabitants are given for the most part to feeding of Goats, of whose fleece they make their Chamblets.

On the West-side of *Cilicia*, lyeth *Pamphilia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Seleucia*. 2. *Perga*. 3. *Faselis*. In this Country are woven these fine Clothes which we call Chamblets, watered and unwatered: at *Perga* was usually every year a great Feast kept in honour of *Diana*, but *Paul* and *Barnabas* coming hither converted the Inhabitants. *Pamphilia*.

Lycia lies upon the Sea, between *Pamphilia* and *Caria*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Patras*, or *Patara*, this was St. *Nicholas* his birth place, and here *Apollo* in certain moneths of the winter Season, by help of the Devil gave answer to them that sought after him. 2. *Isaurus*. 3. *Phaselis*. *Lycia*.

On the West-side of *Lycia*, is *Caria*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Mindum* upon this City *Mindus*, it was that *Diogenes* broke his Jest, and bid the Citizens take heed, that their City *Caria*.

did not run away out at their Gates. 2. *Halicarnassus*, in which was the Sepulchre of *Mausolius* the King, held for one of the seven wonders of the World. 3. *Magnesia*.

These four Countrys are now call'd *Caramania*, and is a *Turkish* Zanziackship.

Ionia. On the North side of *Caria*, is *Ionia*, whose chief Cities are, 1. *Miletum*, here *Paul* made his Oration to the Elders of *Ephesus*. 2. *Smyrna*. This is the second City to whom St. *John* dedicated his *Revelations*; here was *Homer* born, as *Herodotus* saith; and of this City was *Polycarpus* Bishop: and so was *Apelles* also whom St. *Paul* mentions *Rom.* 16. 3. *Colophon*. 4. *Ephesus*, where *Timothy* was Bishop: to the people of this City did *Paul* direct one of his Epistles. This Town is famous for the burial of St. *John*, and for the Temple of *Diana*, which was accounted one of the Worlds wonders; it was 200 years a building. In this Countrey is the Hill *Latinus*, the dwelling place of *Endymion*.

Phigellus, whom St. *Paul* mentions, 2. *Tim.* 1, 2. was Bishop also of *Ephesus*

phesus, and so was *Gaius*, mentioned 1. *Cor.* 1.

On the North-East of *Ionia*, is *Lydia*. This Countrey is watered with the Rivers *Caestrus* and *Meander*; the first is famous for its abundance of Swans. The chief Cities are, 1. *Sardis*. 2. *Pergamus*, where *Galen* was born. 3. *Laodicea*. 4. *Theatyra*. 5. *Philadelphia*: of these *Sardis* was the strongest, but now are they only known in their names and ruines. *Lydia.*

At *Sardis* did *Crœsus* keep his Court, near this place is a precious Stone found called *Sardis*. At *Pergamus* was the Seat of *Attulus*, that made the *Romans* his Heir; these two Cities with the other three, *Laodicea*, *Theatyra*, and *Philadelphia*, were five of the seven Churches, to whom St. *John* wrote his *Revelations*; at *Philadelphia* also was *Lydia* born that gave entertainment to *Paul* and *Silas* at *Philippa*.

On the East side of *Phrygia major*, is *Phrygia minor*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Adramitium*, mentioned in the 17th. of the *Acts*. 2. *Trajanopolis*. 3. *Sigeum*, the Haven-Town *Phrygia minor.*

to *Troy*. 4. *Illium*, or *Troy*, a famous Town; in this Countrey also is Mount *Ada*, famous for the judgement that *Paris* past upon the three Godesses.

Æolis and *Mysia*. On the North of *Lydia*, is *Æolis*. The chief Towns are, *Merinia*, and and *Hidra*: nigh to this Province are both the *Mysias*, whose chief Towns are *Lampsichus*, and *Cyzichus*.

Phrygia major. *Phrygia major* lyeth East of *Phrygia minor*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Gordion*. This is the Town where *Gordius* hampred his Plough tacklings into such a knot, that none might unty, but he that should possess the Monarchie of the World: and indeed it proved true enough in *Alexander* the great. 2. *Midaium*, here it was that *Midus* Son to this *Gordius*, turned all to gold with a Touch. 3. *Colosse*, where dwelt the *Colossians*, to whom St. *Paul* directed his Epistles.

Bythinia. On the North side of the *Phrygia*, is seated *Bythinia*. The chief Towns are, 1. *Nicomedia*, at this place was *Prochorus* Bishop. 2. *Phasso*. 3. *Hercalia*. 4. *Nice*, where the first General Council was held. 5. *Chalcedon*, where the fourth General Council

was

was held, to repel the Hereſie of *Neſtoran.* 6. *Pruſa*, or *Burſa*, where the *Turks* eldeſt Son is ſent until he be dead.

Pontus lyeth on the North-Eaſt of *Bythinia.* The chief Towns are, 1. *Tomos*, to which *Ovid* was baniſhed. 2. *Claudiopolis.* 3. *Pithius*, where *Chryſoſtome* lived in exile: This Country, together with *Bythinia*, are now called *Burſia.* *Pontus.*

Theſe two Countreys were governed by *Mithridates*; who firſt found out the medicine, that ſtill bears his name.

On the Eaſt-ſide of *Pontus*, is *Paphlagonia.* The chief City is *Pompeiopolis*, built by *Pompey* the Great. 2. *Sinope*, famous for its plenty of Braſs and Lead. 3. *Amiſus*, a Sea Town, now called *Simoſo*, the *Venetians* had their Original from this Countrey of *Paphlagonia*, as is reported by ſome Authors; *Philologus*, mentioned *Rom.* 16. was made Biſhop of *Sinope* by St. *Andrew* the Apoſtle. *Paphlagonia.*

On the South-ſide of *Paphlagonia*, is *Galatia*; to this Province did St. *Paul* direct one of his Epiſtles. The chief Cities are, 1. *Gutia.* *Galatia.*

2. *Ancyra*, (now *Angauri*) famous at this time for the making of Chamblets, at this place heretofore was a Synod held, called *Synod Ancyrana*. 3. *Piſius*, a Town of great Traffick; and 4. *Tavium*. This Country yieldeth the Stone called *Amethiſts*, which are ſaid to preſerve the man that wears them from Drunkenneſs.

Capadocia. On the Eaſt ſide of *Galatia*, is *Capadocia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Erzyrum*, ſituate on the confines of the greater *Armenia*. 2. *Amaſia*. 3. *Mazaca*, where St. *Baſil* lived. 4. *Sebaſtia*, and 5. *Trapeſus*, or *Trapezond*, once the Imperial ſeat of the *Comneni*. This Empire contained the Provinces of *Pontus*, *Galatia*, and *Capadocia*; here the *Amazones* are ſaid to have lived, from the deſtruction of *Troy*, to the time of *Alexander* the Great.

The Country of *Gallatia*, was the Seat of King *Deiotarus*, Clyent to *Cicero*, as appears by an Oration in his behalf; into this Province were many *Jews* diſperſed after the Paſſion of Chriſt.

Lycaonia. On the South of *Capadocia*, lyeth *Lycaonia*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Iconium*. 2. *Lyſtra*, where *Timothy* was born;

born; where *Paul* and *Barnabas* were adored for Gods, *Paul* for *Mercury*, and *Barnabas* for *Jupiter*. 3. *Derbe*.

In this Country of *Lycaonia*, is the Hill *Chymæra*, that gives occasion to a Poetical fiction of a Monster, with a Lyons head, a Goats body, and Tail of a Serpent: for on the top of this Hill were Lyons, in the midst Goats, and in the Valleys below the Hill Serpents. *Sosipater* mentioned by *Paul Rom.* 16. was Bishop of *Iconium*, and *Artemas* mentioned *Titus* 3. was Bishop of *Lystra*.

On the East-side of *Lycaonia*, is *Pisidia*, whose chief City is, 1. *Antiochia*, mentioned in the 13th. of the *Acts*, at *Antiochia* was St. *Luke* born; and here were the faithful first called *Christians*. St. *Peter* was here Bishop, and after him *Evodius*, mentioned. by *Paul.* 4. *Phil.* 2. *Lysma*. *Pisidia.*

East ward from *Pisidia*, is *Armenia minor*, thought to be the Land of *Ararat*, upon whose Mountains the Ark of *Noah* rested after the Deluge. The chief Towns is *Malexona*, whose territory abounds in Oyl and Wine. *Armenia minor.*

SYRIA.

Syria hath on the East, *Euphrates*; on the West, the *Mediterranean* Sea; on the North, *Cilicia*; and on other parts, *Asia minor*.

The Inhabitants of this Countrey are either *Mahumetans*, or *Christians*: these latter are divided into Sects of *Melchites*, *Jacobites*, and *Marmites*: these last inhabit only Mount *Libanus*, so much renowned for its goodly Cedars.

In this Countrey, between it and *Armenia minor*, live a certain people whom they call *Curdi*, or *Coerdes*. These men worship the Devil, and with good reason, as they think, because God is a good man, and will do no man harm; but the Devil is a Knave, and must be pleased. *say Thom.*

This Countrey is divided into three Provinces, *viz.* *Phœnicia*, *Cœlo-Syria*, and *Syro Phœnicia*.

Phœnicia. *Phœnicia* lyeth South towards *Canaan*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Acon*, seated in a fair plain within a Creek of the Sea of the same name, and com-

compaſſing the City: and ſuch a plain lies all along the Coaſt from *Joppa* to *Trippoli*. This City was famous for the Armies of *Europe* paſſing to conquer theſe parts. 2. *Sarepta*, where *Elias* was ſuſtained in a Famine by a Widdow. 3. *Sydon*, once a famous City, now contracted into a narrower compaſs. 4. *Tyre*, the ruines whereof witneſs the old magnificence. This Countrey aboundeth with Wheat, Honey, Oyl, and Balm.

The ſecond Province is *Cælo-Syria*, whoſe chief Cities are, 1. *Hierapolis*, famous for the Temple and worſhip of the *Syrian* Goddeſs. 2 *Damaſcus*; this City is ſeated in a very fruitful ſoyl, bearing Grapes all the year long, and girt round with moſt curious and odoriferous Gardens. The *Syrian* Kings mentioned in the Bible, were of this *Syria*. It is ſaid that *Adam* and *Eve* dwelt here at *Damaſcus* after they were driven out of *Paradiſe*, and here *Cain* ſlew his Brother *Abel*, here was *Ananias* Biſhop. *Cælo-Syria.*

The third Province is *Syro-Phœnicia*, whoſe chief Cities are.

Tyrus, a famous Mart-Tow

unto which St. *George* is ſaid to have delivered the Kings Daughter by killing the Dragon; in memory whereof there was a Caſtle and an Oratory built in the ſame place, and dedicated to St. *George*. 2. *Aleppo*; this City was of old called *Aram-Sobah*, (mentioned in the 2. *Sam.* 8. *chap.* and 3. *verſ.*) The Traffick in this place is exceeding great, ſo as the goods of all *Aſia*, and the Eaſtern Iſlands, are brought hither, or to *Cayro* in *Ægypt*.

This City lies within Land, (the Port whereof (called *Alexandretta* by the Chriſtians, and *Scanderona* by the Turks) I ſhall hereafter deſcribe.) The building of this City, as of all houſes of *Syria*, is one roof high, with a plain top plaſtered to walk upon, and with arches before the houſes, under which they walk dry and keep Shops of Wares. This City is well fortified, pleaſantly ſeated, and hath many fair Gardens. The air here is exceeding hot and ſubtile, ſo as the Chriſtians coming hither from *Scanderona*, (a moſt unhealthful place, choaked with Fens) commonly fall ſick and dye, and this is the cauſe the

Engliſh

English Factors imployed here, seldom return into *England*. Within this City the *English* Merchants have three houses, as it were Colledges, where they live. In these parts they have Sheep, the tail of one wreathed to the ground, doth weigh 30 or more pounds in fat and wool.

The 3. City is *Biblis*. 4. *Tripolis*, (so called for difference from *Tripoly* in *Africk*:) The Haven lies on the West side, and is compassed with a Wall, wherein were many little Barks, and some Ships of *Marseils* in *France*. The Haven is fortified with seven Towers, and upon it are built many Store-houses for Merchants. The City lies some half a mile from the Haven, and is seated on the side of a Hill; near unto this City lies Mount *Libanus*; this Mountain is very pleasant, abounding in fruitful Trees, and with Grapes yielding a rich Wine; upon the North-side without the Gates, they keep many Silk-worms, in most pleasant Gardens. The building of *Tripoly*, is like to the other buildings in *Syria*. The Street which leads to *Aleppo* is broad, the rest narrow; and the air and waters are unhealthful.

The

The chief Traffick of this City is for the most part removed to *Damascus*, and *Aleppo*: the 5. City is *Antiochia*, the Metropolis of all *Syria:* not far from hence is the River *Orantes*, which beginneth in *Cælo-Syria* and passeth under the Earth till it come neer to *Apamea*, were it riseth and watereth all *Antiochia*, so passing thence it runneth some 16 miles, and so falls into the *Mediterranean* Sea; here St. *Paul* Preached and kept a Synod at *Tripolis &c.* In this Countrey are made great store of excellent Tapestrey Hangings, intermixed with curious Colours most glorious to behold; it is said by some Authors that there are above 4000 Men in *Tripolis* that do little else but weave and make Hangings.

PALESTINE.

Palestine hath on the East, *Euphrates*; on the West, the *Mediteranean Sea*; on the North, *Phœnicia*; and on the South, *Arabia*. This Countrey was first call'd the Land of *Canaan*, from *Canaan* the Son of *Cham*.

2. The

2. The Land of Promiſe, becauſe the Lord promiſed it to *Abraham*. 3. *Iſrael*, from the *Iſraelites*. 4. *Judea*, from the *Jews*. 5. *Paleſtine*, quaſi *Philiſtin*. 6. The holy Land becauſe here was wrought the work of our ſalvation.

It is in length 200 miles and not above 50 in breadth, yet of that ſalubrity of Air, and fertility of Soyl that it maintained the 2 potent Kingdoms of *Iſrael* and *Juda*, wherein *David* reckoned 1300000 fighting Men beſides the tribes of *Levi* and *Benjamin*.

The People hereof are now accounted a perjured, vagabond Nation, and great Uſurers.

It is divided into the four Provinces, *viz.* *Galilea*, *Judea*, *Idumea*, *Samaria*, and is watered with the Rivers *Cedron* and *Jordan*.

Galilea is the moſt Northern part of all *Paleſtine*, it is divided into the higher and lower; the higher *Galilea* contained the tribes of *Aſher* and *Nepthali*, and part of the tribe of *Dan*; in *Aſher* the chief Cities were, 1. *Acon*. 2. *Tyre*. 3. *Sydon*. 4. *Sarepta*, at this place it was where *Eliſha* multiplied the Widdows Oyle: 5. *Cana* the great whereof was that Woman whoſe Daughter *Galilea*.

Daughter Christ dispossessed of a Devil. 6. *Aphek*, whose falling down slew 27000 of *Benhadad*'s Souldiers. 7. *Giscala* the birth place of *Jehu*. In the tribe of *Nepthali* the principal Towns are and were, 1. *Jabin*. 2. *Capernaum*, here Christ healed the Centurions servant, and not far off fed an Army of Guests with five loaves and two Fishes. 3. *Riblah* were King *Zedekiah* (more unhappy that he saw so long, then that he was blind so soon) had his eyes put out after he had beheld the slaughter of his Sons. 4. *Genasareth*. The chief Cities of that part of *Dan*, are *Hamath* and *Ramath*.

The lower *Galilea* contains the tribes of *Zabulon* and *Isachar*. In the tribe of *Zabulon* the chief Cities are, 1. *Hippopolis*. 2. *Cana*, where our Saviour turn'd water into wine. 3. *Bethsadia*, the birth place of *Peter*, *Andrew*, and *Philip*, this is the place that was upbraided by Christ, famous for her great means, great Ingratitude, and great punishment. 4. *Tiberias*, on the Sea of *Galilea*. 5. *Nazareth*; in this tribe is the Brook *Chison*, and Mount *Tabor*, in this Mount was

our

our Saviour Transfigured, the earnest of his future Glory. 6. *Naim*, where our Saviour raised the Widows Son to life. 7. *Bethulia*, where *Judeth* struck of *Holofernes* head. In the tribe of *Issachar* the chief Cities are, 1. *Tarichea*. 2. *Enbadda*; near this *Saul* slew himself. 3. *Daberoth*, seated in the valley of *Israel*: in this lower *Galilea* was our Saviour very conversant. 4. *Shumen* where *Elisha* was so often entertained by an honourable Woman. 5. *Naim*, where Christ raised the widows Son to life at the Gates of the City.

Samaria is here taken for that part of *Palestine* seated between *Judea* and *Galilea*; the People whereof were the descendants of such *Assyrians* as were by *Salmanser* sent hither to possess the Inheritance of the captive *Israelites*. This Province of *Samaria* contained the tribes of *Ephraim*, *Gad*, *Reuben*, and the two half tribes of *Manasses*, the one situate on the *Mediterranean*, the other beyond *Jordan*. In the half tribe of *Manasses* on the *Mediterranean*, the chief Cities are, 1. *Bethsan*, on the walls of this City, the *Philistins* hanged up *Sauls* Body. *Samaria.*

2. *Thebes*

2. *Thebes*, here *Abimelech* prodigal of his life, but nigardly of his reputation, not so pained with his Death, as angry with his killer, (because a woman) would needs be killed again, by his Armour bearer; in the tribe of *Manasses* also is *Dothan*, where *Holofernes* was slain, and *Elias* the Prophet being besieged here by the *Syrians*, shewed to his Servant the Host of Angels that defended him with Chariots of fire, here also was *Joseph* cast into a Ditch by his Brethren, and sold to the *Ismaelites*. 3. *Ephra*, where *Gideon* dwelt. 4. *Endor*, where *Saul* consulted with the Witch. 5. *Jesreel*, nigh unto this place, lay the Vineyard or rather blood-yard of *Naboth*. 6. *Cesarea Philippi*, seated in a plain 25 miles distant from *Joppa*, now for the most part ruin'd, here was *Herod* eaten up with Worms: and here lived the Woman healed of the bloody Issue. 7. *Antipatris*, whither the Souldiers led *Paul*, by command of *Lysias*. 8. *Megiddo*, at this place *Josiah* that bright Sun set in a Cloud, engageing himself in a needless quarrel, wherein he was slain. In the tribe of *Ephraim* the chief Cities are, 1. *Samaria*, the Metropolis

tropolis of the Kingdom of *Israel*. this City now shews more Ruines then *Jerusalem*. 2. *Bethel*, this Town stood partly in *Ephraim* and partly in *Benjamin*, here it was that God appeared to *Jacob*. 3. *Sichem*, here *Dinah* bought the satisfying of her Curiosity with the loss of her Chastity. 4. *Lidda*. 5. *Arimathea*. 6. *Silo*, here the Ark lay long Leiger; and here *Ely* heart-broken with bad news brake his neck with a fall.

On the other side *Jordan* was the Habitation of the Children of *Gad*, and *Reuben*, and the other half of *Manasses*: the Countreys of these last was called *Basan*, whose last King was *Ogg*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Edry*, the Seat of King *Ogg*. 2. *Astaroth*, in this City the four Kings of the East conquered the Giants of *Karnaim*, that were mighty Princes and Commanders there. 3. *Gaulon*; and 4. *Hus*, the birth place of *Job*. The chief Cities of the *Gadites* are, 1. *Gergesa*. *Gilead*. 3. *Succoth*. *Gidion* cauled the Citizens of this town, to be torn to pieces with thorns. 5. *Gadara* neer to this place is a venemous

Lake, of which what Beast soever drinketh, he immediately loseth his horns, his hoofs, and hair, and therefore there are many that think hat this Lake became thus venemous, because of the 2000 Swine that were drowned in it, when our Sāviour suffered the Devils to enter into them. 4. *Ramoth-Gillead*, were *Jacob* and *Laban* swore. 5. *Rabba*, now called *Philadelphia*, under the Walls whereof *Uriah* was slain by the command of *David*. In the tribe of *Reuben* the chief Cities are, 1. *Macherus*; in this Town was *John* the *Baptist* slain. 2. *Bethbara*, where *Moses* made his divine exhortations to the People, here also *John* taught the People the Doctrine of Repentance and Baptisme, here *Elias* was taken up into Heaven in a fiery Chariot; and here also *John* Baptized Christ. 3. *Abel Sittim*, seated in the plains of *Moab*. 4. *Ramath-Baal*, to which place *Baleck* brought *Balem* to curse the People.

Idumea. *Idumea* was the habitation of the *Edomites*, the off-spring of *Esau*, who also Inhabited the Countrey called Mount *Seir*, in which the Children of *Israel* were stung with the fiery Serpents. This

This Country of *Idumea* contained the tribes of *Dan* and *Simeon*. The chief Cities of the tribe of *Dan* are, 1. *Joppe*, now *Jaffa*, a famous Mart-Town, situate very pleasant upon a Hill declining towards the Sea: here the Prophet *Jonas* took Ship to fly to *Tarsus*. 2. *Gath*, the Countrey of that huge Giant *Goliah*. 3. *Ekron*, where *Belzebub* was worshipped. 4. *Asotos*, where a Temple was built in honour of the Idol *Dagon*. 5. *Ciriatharim*, where the Ark of the Lord was kept twenty years. 6. *Timnath*, were *Judah* committed Incest with *Tamar*, here *Sampson* married his Wife, and by the way killed the Lyon. The chief Cities of *Simeon* are, 1. *Ascalon*, here was *Herod Ascalonites* born. 2. *Gaza*, a very fair and strong Town. The Gates of this City *Sampson* carried away, and hither being sent for to make sport in the House of *Dagon*, acted such a Tragedy that plucked down the Stage, slew himself and all the spectators. 3. *Baersheba*, where *Abraham* and *Abimelech* swore to each other, where *Hagar* wandred with her Son *Ismael*.

Judea is of the same extent now, as *Judea*.

as it was when it was the Kingdom of *Judea* containing the two great tribes of *Juda* and *Benjamin*. The chief Cities of the tribe of *Juda* are, 1. *Carioth*, the birth-place of *Judas Iscariot*. 2. *Maresa*, the native Soyl of the Prophet *Micah*. 3. *Hebron* the Seat of the Giants called the *Anakims*: adjoyning to this Town is the plain of *Mamre*, where *Abraham* was visited by the Angels. 4. *Tecoa* the City of *Amos* the Prophet. 5. *Libna*, seated in the wilderness. 6. *Ziph*, in the wilderness wherein *David* hid himself from the fury of *Saul*. 7. *Bethlem*, where Christ was born: ths Village is from *Jerusalem* some three miles. In this Countrey also are the Hills of *Engaddy*, in a Cave of which *David* cut off of a lap of *Saul*'s garment. 8. *Zoar*, *Lots* Refuge, neer to which his Wife for one farewel glance at *Sodome*, was turn'd into a Pillar of Salt; adjoyning is *Lots* Cave, where he affecting solitariness, had too much company of his own Daughters. 9. *Carmel*, where *Nabal* lived as Rich, as Foolish; but these grains of wisdom which were wanting in him, were found overweight

in

in his Wife. 10. *Gerar*, here King *Abimelech* kept his Court, at such time as *Abraham* came thither, and here *Isaack* was born. In the tribe of *Benjamin* the chief Cites are, 1. *Gilgal*, near unto which *Joshua* pitched the twelve stones, as a memorial that the waters of *Jordan* divided themselves, to give passage unto the Children of *Israel*. 2. *Misp.h*, in this Town *Samuel* dwelt. 3. *Geba*. 4. *Ai*, a strong Town, here the *Israelites* were slain for the sacriledge of *Achan*. 5. *Gibbeon*, the Inhabitants of this place couzened *Joshua* with a pass of false dated Antiquity; here also *Joshua* sent his Mandate to the Sun to stand still, and to wait on him whileft he Conquered his Enemies, here stood the Tabernacle of the Covenant and the Brasen Altar, here *Saul* was first made King of *Israel*, and here he put the Sons of *Abimelech* the Priests to death. 6. *Jericho*, destroyed by the sounding of Rams Horns. 7. *Mispah*. 8. *Jerusalem*, the City of the Lord, built by *Melchesedeck* Prince and Priest of *Salem*. This City is strongly seated on Mount *Sion*, encompassed with stately walls of Red and black Stone, more than an ell long

and

and about half an ell broad. Here are seven Gates well fortified with Ordnance, and is strong enough against sudden tumults, although no way able to hold out a siege. The Houses here, as in all parts of *Asia*; are built very low, of Flint-stone, only one story high, the top whereof is plain and plastered, and hath Battlements almost a yard high. All the Citizens are either Taylors, Shooemakers, Cooks, or Smiths, and in general poor rascal People, mingled of the scum of divers Nations, partly *Arabians*, partly *Moors*, and partly the basest Inhabitants of neighbour Countreys In this City are still to be seen divers of the places mentioned in the Old and New Testament, or the ruines of them, if you will credit your Guides, which shew them unto such Travellers and Strangers as come to behold this City: but let a Man believe no further than his own judgement will warrant him.

ARMENIA.

Armenia hath on the East, *Media*, and the *Caspian Sea*; on the West, *Euphrates*, and the *Euxine Sea*; on the North, *Tartary*; and on the South, *Mesopotamia*, now *Dierbechia*.

This Countrey is very mountainous, which are reputed to be those parts of the Hills *Taurus* and *Antitaurus*, which are called *Periadres*, *Scodrisci*, and *Amamus*.

The People hereof are more famous for nothing, than their want of all things: stout, cruel, and warlike; maintaining themselves by hunting and stealing, as Men living in so barren a Soyl that Husbandry were vain and foolish. They are generaly good Archers, merry, careless of honour; desirous of ease, great bodyed, comely and willing to be soothed. The Women tall, but homely; having Children commonly at ten years old; it is accounted a great credit unto them if they can please and be acceptable to such Guests as the Husbands bring in.

The

The whole Countrey is divided into three Provinces, 1. *Colchis*. 2. *Georgia*; and 3. *Turcomania*.

Colchis. *Colchis* lyeth on the *Euxine Sea* towards the North and the East.

The People are barbarous, defending themselves from the *Turks* by the rough Hills and ragged poverty, they are so inhumane, that they sell their own Children to the *Turks*.

The Countrey of it self is very fertile; but the People are so careless, that they neither plant nor sowe to any purpose.

The chief Towns are, 1. *Alvati*. 2. *Phasis*, or *Phassum*; and 3. *Dioscurias*.

Georgia. *Georgia*: this Countrey is now called *Mengrelia Georgia*; is bounded on the East, with the *Caspian Sea*; West, with *Colchis*, North, with the *Tartars* of *Astracham*; and South with the greater *Armenia*.

In this Countrey is a thing monstruous and wonderful; for in it there is a Province called *Hamsem*, containing in circuit three dayes journey; and so far as it is covered with an obscure darkness, that none can see any thing, nor dare enter into it: the Inhabitants

habitants thereabouts affirm, that they have often heard the voice of Men howling, Cocks crowing, neighing of Horſes; and by the paſſage of a River it appears to have ſigns of habitation. This Province was formerly called *Iberia*: the chief Towns of it are, 1. *Lori*. 2. *Baſcapan*. 3. *Teflis*, exceeding well fortified by the *Turks*. 4. *Tomanis*. For the greater part, this Country is covered with mountains, woods, and thickets; it is notwithſtanding fertile, and adorn'd with many large plains and valleys.

Turcomania is ſeated on the South of *Colchis* and *Iberia*: the chief Towns are, 1. *Albanopolis*. 2. *Van*, a ſtrong Bulwark againſt the *Perſians* Invaſions. 3. *Arnimig*, the Metropolis of the Countrey. 4. *Artaxata*, now *Coy*. 5. *Sebaſtia*, the reſidence of the *Patriarch* of *Armenia*. This Countrey was formerly called *Armenia* the great, to diſtinguiſh it from a leſs in *Natolia*; is now vulgarly called *Turcomania*. It is inviroued with Mountains, and beautified with Plains, amongſt the which *Chalderan* and *Mons niger* are moſt renowned. The People by *Turcomania*.

nature are much given to theft and ſpoil; ſome of them inure themſelves to tillage and mechannical trades, in weaving of Chamblets and Hangings watered and unwatered.

ARABIA.

Arabia is bounded on the Eaſt, with the *Perſian* Gulf; on the Weſt, with the *Red Sea*; on the North, with *Meſopatamia*, and *Paleſtine*; and on the South, with the *Ocean*.

The People hereof are extreamly addicted to theft, which is the better part of their living. They are mean of ſtature, ſwift of foot, raw-boned, & tawny: they are indifferently called *Arabians*, *Saracens*, or *Moors*. Thoſe that are the true *Arabians* live out of Cities in Tents diſperſed over *Syria*, *Ægypt*, and *Africk*; theſe give themſelves to feed Cattel, and droves of Camels. Thoſe that inhabit the Cities are called *Moors*; theſe are diſperſed over all the Southern part of *Aſia*, as *Pedia*, *Eaſt-India*; and likewiſe are advanced to divers Kingdoms,

doms, famous Cities, and worthy Mart-Towns; yea and over all the South coaſt of *Africk*. This Countrey is 4000 miles in compaſs: the people uſe the *Arabick* Language, which extends it ſelf through *Paleſtine*, *Syria*, *Meſopotamia*, *Ægypt*, and all *Barbary*, excepting *Morocco*. It is divided into *Deſerta*, *Petroſa*, and *Felix*.

The Deſart *Arabia* hath a name anſwerable to the nature of it, being in great part without Inhabitants for the barrenneſs of the Soyl; only towards the River *Euphrates*, and the Mountains of *Arabia Felix*, it hath ſome Towns, and is frequented with Merchants; other-where fed with ſuch roving *Arabians*, as having no Houſes wander to and fro, ſeeking where to find paſture for their Beaſts, and lodge in Tents. *Boſra* the City. *Arabia Deſerta.*

Arabia Petroſa joyneth on the Weſt and North, to *Syria*; on the Eaſt to the Deſart *Arabia*; and South, to to the *Happy*, nigh to *Syria*. This is ſomewhat fertile, but other-where exceeding barren. Both in this part and the former they had need go *Petroſa.*

ſtrong and well accompanied, for fear of robbery and ſpoil which the *Arabians* attend. This part is famous for the paſſage of the *Iſraelites* through the ſame, and abode therein forty years. The memorable things herein, are the Mountains *Sinai* and *Horeb*, upon the former whereof is built a Monaſtery of Chriſtians, following the *Greek* Church, and the only receptacle (or Inn) for wayfairing Chriſtians; other place of relief there is none. With in this Countrey are good ſtore of Dromedaries, which will carry a Man an hundred miles a day: here is alſo good ſtore of Oſtriches. The chief Towns are, 1. *Petra*. 2. *Areſh*. 3. *Ezion geber*, on the coaſt of the *Red Sea*, where *Solomon*'s Navy kept ſtation before they put forth to the Land of *Ophir*.

Felix. *Arabia Felix* containeth a *Peninſula*, girt almoſt round with the *Perſian* Gulf, the *Red Sea*, and the *Ocean*. In this Countrey is the Phœnix, which growing old burneth her ſelf to aſhes, and from the aſhes another Phœnix is ingendred.

This is the moſt fruitful and pleaſant Countrey in all *Aſia*, abounding with

with Gold and Pearl, Balſamum, Myrrh, and Frankincenſe, beſides Caſſia and Cynamon. This ſeemeth to be the Countrey wherein *Saba* ſtood, the chief City of the *Sabeans*, whoſe Queen viſited *Solomon*. 2. *Medina*. 3. *Meecha*, where Chriſtians are not permitted to enter. Within this City is the Body of *Mahomet* incloſed in an iron Cheſt. 4. *Oran*, the key of the South-Ocean. 5. *Elter*, the only Town of *Arabia*, where the Chriſtians are of the greateſt number. Beſides it is full of Villages eſpecially toward the Sea-ſide, where are many excellent places of trade.

ASSYRIA.

Aſſyria hath on the Eaſt, *Media*; on the Weſt *Meſopotamia*; on the North *Armenia major*; and on the South, *Suſiana*, a Province of *Perſia*.

The *Aſſyrians* were much addicted to Aſtrology, which queſtionleſs they

were led to, by the oppertunity of their Situation, which gives them a more perfect view of the Heavens, & several courses of the Planets, than other parts of the world besides.

It is a custome in this Countrey, that the Maids which are marriageable, are yearly brought forth in publick, and set to sale to such as would marry them, and the money which was given for the fairest, was given to the most deformed for their portions.

The chief Cities were and are, 1. *Nineve*. It was once a great City, containing 66 miles in circuit, but now almost ruined to nothing. To this City was *Jonah* sent to preach. 2. *Arzeri*, whence the whole Region is called *Arzeri*. 3. *Arvela*, nigh unto which *Alexander* fought his third and last Battel against *Darius*. 4. *Mosull*, the Seat of the *Nestorian* Patriarch. This City is in fame for its Cloth of Gold, and Silk, and for its fertility. It is said that this *Mosull* stands in the very same place where *Nineve* stood.

MESOPOTAMIA.

Mesopotamia hath on the East, *Tygris*; on the West, *Euphrates*; on the North, the Hill *Caucasus*; and on the South, *Chaldea*. This Countrey in the Scriptures is called *Padan Aram*: it is inviroued with the Rivers *Tigris* and *Euphrates*, which over flow the Countrey, as *Nilus* doth *Ægypt*, making it very fertile; and now it is called *Dierbeck*.

The Soyl is exceeding fertil, yielding in some places two, and in some three hundred increase. Here was *Abraham* born; hither sent he his Servant to choose a Wife for his Son *Isaac*, and hither *Jacob* fled from his Brother *Esau*, and here Paradise is by most Men affirmed to have stood; and as some think, in an Island made by the River *Tigris* and *Euphrates*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Rechiais*, formerly *Edessa*. The second Town of note is *Caramit*, the Seat of a *Turkish* Bassa, who is of great command in those parts; it is the Mother-City of the Countrey, and is said to be twelve Fertility.

miles in compass. Between this City and *Orpha* was the Paradise of *Aladeules*, where he had a Fortress destroyed by *Selim*. This City *Orpha* was formerly called *Haran* or *Charan*, and is a fair City well inhabited, and indifferent great, compassed about with walls and Towers; Richly furnished with Merchandize: but especially with fair Coverlets of divers Colours which are made therein; here *Abraham* settled himself when he was call'd out of *Chaldea*; here also *Marcus Crassus* the rich *Roman* lost his life: And here also is the well at which *Rebecka* gave drink to *Abrahams* Servant and his Camels, and where *Rachel* first spake with *Jacob*. 3. *Madrin*.

CHALDEA.

Chaldea is bounded on the East, with *Assyria*; on the West with *Syria*; on the North, with *Armenia*; and on the South, with *Arabia Deserta*.

The chief Cities were, 1. *Ur*, now *Horrea*, where *Abraham* departed when he went to live at *Aram*.

ram. 2. *Erech.* 3. *Accad.* 4. *Bagdet*, built out of the ruines of *Babylon*: this City ſtandeth upon the River *Euphrates*, and is a great, rich, and ſtrong City, with mighty ſtrong Walls, whereon are planted one Hundred and twenty pieces of Braſs Ordnance. It is a Town of great traffick, between which & *Aleppo* Carriers travel very often with many hundred Camels laden with Commodities. There are only two *Venetian* Factors, who trade for ineſtimable wealth of all ſorts: alſo ſome ſmall number of *Armenians*, which are all the Chriſtians that are there reſident. They have a cuſtome here of ſending Poſt Pidgeons, or ſending by Pidgeons Letters of all Occurrences in haſt. The chief Rivers of this Countrey are, 1. *Euphrates.* 2. *Tygris.*

Out of *Chaldea* the three Wiſe Men are thought to have come, who worſhipped Chriſt, and preſented Gifts unto him.

Thus much of *Chaldea*, and the *Continent* of the *Turkiſh* Empire in *Aſia.*

The Iſlands, and his other Dominions, ſubject unto him, ſhall be mentioned in their due places.

PERSIA.

Perſia is bounded on the Eaſt, with the River *Indus*; Weſt, with *Tygris*, and the *Perſian* Gulf; North, with the *Caſpian* Sea, and the River *Oxus*; and on the South, with the Main Ocean.

It is a ſpacious Land and contains from Eaſt to Weſt 38 Degrees, and about 20 from the North to South. This variety of diſtance in reſpect of the Heavens, muſt needs cauſe as much difference in the qualities of her ſeveral Regions: in ſome places there is that fertility, which makes her equal to any part of *Aſia*; in others again ſhe is ſo barren, unfruitful, and unprofitable, that the Land is left waſt, as being not able to nouriſh an Inhabitant.

Natures and Manners of the People

The people of this Countrey are for the moſt part valiant and proper, being Olive coloured; they have no hair on their head, nor their Chin, only

only on their upper lip they have it very long, and turned downwards; their eyes are generally black, their noſes high, as be their foreheads.

They are great warriours, great Schollars, eſpecially in Aſtrology, Phyſick and Poetry: the Mechannicks deal much in making of Silks, which they ſend into all the Eaſtern Countries in great abundance: They are milde and courteous to Strangers, yet very Jealous of their wives, which for the moſt part are very fair, and richly attired; but for all this they will go frequently to the Stews: The Chriſtian Religion was once planted here both by St. *Thomas*, and St. *Andrew*, yet are they now fallen to Mahumetiſme, and differ but as Schiſmaticks from the *Turks*, which occaſioneth much hatred and perpetual War betwixt them.

In their Apparel they are very phantaſtical; about their heads they wind great rowls of Callico, ſome of Silk and Gold. Their outward Garment is commonly of Callico, quilted with Cotton; ſome wear them of party-coloured Silks, ſome of Sattin, and ſome of rich Gold or Silver Chamblets. Aparel.

The

The Women likewise are gorgeous in attire; their stature is mean, but straight and comely; their hair black and curled, their forehead high, their Cheeks fat, round, and painted; they look wantonly, drink strongly, and covet mens moneys really.

Houshold Furniture.

Their Houses to speak generally, within are poor and sordid, a Carpet, a Pan, and a Platter, epitomizes all their Furniture. The better sort sleep on Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web, on which is a shagg or yopanger, which riding serves as an *Umbrella* against rain, and sleeping, for a Bed and Coverture.

Diet.

They feed most on Rice, boiled with Butter; also Mutton, Hens, and Almonds: The better sort sit on Carpets, cross legged, using neither Spoon nor Knife; for the poorer sort they feed most on Roots as Melons, Garlick, Opium, and Honey.

They hate Swines-flesh, Veal, Beef, Hares, and Buffles, because *Mahomet* forbids it them.

Provinces.

This Empire containeth the Provinces of *Persis*, *Susiana*, *Caramania*, *Gedrosia*, *Drangiana*, *Aria*, *Arachosia*, *Para-*

Parapomisus, *Saca*, *Hircania*, and *Ormus*

The chief Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Persepolis*, now called *Siras*, standing within the Province of *Persis*. This City continued the mightiest in *Asia* 230 years, at which time *Alexander* the Great gave a period to its greatness, by the Whorish counsel of the *Athenian Lais*. It is in compass now some eight or nine miles, and seated at the North-west end of a large plain, some twenty miles long and 6 broad; the sides environed with mighty Hills, under one of which this City is plac'd. The prime beauty of this City, is her Churches and Gardens: there are some 14 or 15 Churches, most of which are round like Theatres, their outside styling pargetted with Azure Stones; two of these have two Pillars or Steeples as high as *Pauls* in *London*, covered and wrought with Blew and Gold. *Persis.*

Their Houses are of Sun-burnt Brick, flat on the top; the windows trelized very curiously; and though generally within they have no ornament, yet some peculiar Houses, as the Dukes and some others, may be Com-

Competitors for delicacy with most in *Europe*.

The Gardens within this City abound in all kind of Fruits. In a word, for all delicacy this City may compare with any part of *Persia*.

Susiana. The second City of note is *Sushan*, deriving her name from the Province wherein she stands: this was once one of the three Royal Palaces of the *Median* Emperor, one being at *Babylon*, and another at *Ecbatana*. Here it was that *Ahashuerus* made a Feast, mentioned 1. *Hester*; and yearly to this day the King celebrates a Feast of Roses, and the Duke of *Shiras*, who is Lord of *Sushan*, a Feast of Daffadillies of like continuance.

Caramania. 3. *Caramania*, famous for Cloth of Gold, and the best Scymitars.

Gedrosia. 4. *Gedrosia*, or *Geste*. 5. *Sige*. 6. *Aria*; most of them deriving their names from the Provinces wherein they stand.

In this Region also is *Laodicea*, built by *Antiochus*, and *Passagarda*, where *Cyrus* had his Sepulcher, on the Sea Coast also stands the City *Cyrus*, the Bishop Seat of Learned *Theodoret*.

Hyrcania

Hyrcania : This is now made a Province of the *Perſian* Kingdom. It hath on the North, the *Caſpian* Sea; South, Mount *Taurus*; East and Weſt, *Media* : this People are of late civilized by the *Perſians*. *Hyrcania*. *Strava*.

The Countrey of old, and yet abounds with Tygers, Wolves, Lyons, Wild-Cats, Bears, and Scorpions. It is full of Woods, which both befriends them againſt Winters cold, and Summers heat, which in their ſeaſons are extream.

The prime Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Aſharaff*; ſhe hath in her ſome two Thouſand Houſes, and is ſeated in a Plain not above two miles from the *Caſpian* Sea. The Buzzar in this Town is but homely, nor enjoys ſhe any Moſques or Prophets to be ſpoken off. 2. *Farabant* is a very fair City; this lies one mile from the *Caſpian* Sea, and five miles Weſt from *Aſharaff*: it is yet the beſt Town for beauty, greatneſs, and wealth, in the Kingdom of *Hyrcania*. It is furniſhed with ſome long deep Prams ſowed together with Hemp and Coord, (but unpitch'd or calk'd) in theſe the *Muſcovian* Merchants ſail down *Volga*, over

over the *Caspian* Sea, and arrive at *Farabant*, to traffick for raw Silks.

This City glories in her two large and beautiful Buzzars, and fragrant Gardens, and in a sumptuous Palace of the Kings. 3. *Omoall* is built under Mount *Taurus*; it hath 3000 Houses, and inhabited by divers Nations. In this City is a Church or Mosque, wherein is intombd 444 Princes and Prophets of that Kingdom: the people of this City are very courteous, and beautified with complements, and dainty feature.

The people of this Kingdom speak the language of the *Persians*; their apparel is like the *Irish* Trooses: their heads have a high woollen cap, furred with their Sheep-skins; they are very kind and loving unto Travellers, and upon any signal will receive them; and hold it a point of rudeness in their Virgins if they be coy or disdainful unto strangers.

Ormus. *Ormus* is an Isle within the Gulf, it is in circuit 15 miles; at the end of this Isle appears yet the ruines of that late glorious City, built by the *Portugals*, and lately taken from them by the *Persians*, with the help of some of our

our *English* Ordnance; so that it is now utterly ruined, and not worth the owning, which was but 15 years ago the only stately City of the Orient; it is now disrobed of all her bravery, the *Persians* each moneth conveying her ribs of Wood and Stone to aggrandize *Gombroone*, not 3 leagues distant, out of whose ruines she begins to triumph.

Gombroone is by the Natives called *Bander*, (or Port-Town) it is distant from *Ormus* nine *English* miles. It is seated on the Gulf, and in the *Ormusian* Kingdom: It containeth well-near 1000 Houses. In *January* here arrive Ships from *India*, *English* and *Dutch*, and here the *English* Agent receives Custom of all Strangers, that honour being granted for their good service done at *Ormus*. The *English* and *Dutch* Merchants have their Houses here: This Town in Winter is inhabited by sundry Nations, as *Persians*, *Indians*, *Arabs*, *Jewes*, all which fly away in the Summer, to avoid the intolerable heat. In the Winter-season there is abundance of all things necessary, chiefly of Fruits and Flowers. In the Town also is some Moschees, and Synagogues of *Jews*.

Media

MEDIA.

Media is limited on the North, with the Mountain *Taurus*; on the *South*, with *Parthia*; East with *Aria*, or *Sableſtam*; and Weſt, with *Armenia minor*.

Fertility. This Countrey is generally barren, eſpecially in the Northern parts; ſo that they make their Bread for the moſt part of dryed Almonds, their Drink of the Roots of certain Herbs, and feed ordinarily on Veniſon.

The great Cities of *Media* are, *Casbeene*, *Tabris* or *Taurus*, *Ordavill*, *Tyroan*, *Caſhan*, and *Coom*.

Tyroan is ſituate in the midſt of a fair large Plain, which although on ſome parts is environed with hills of ſtupendious height, yet ſome wayes it affords an ample Horizon. The building is of Sun burnt brick, and it is watered with a ſmall Stream, which runs in two parts through the Town, and mellows moſt of the Gardens and Groves within it. The Town is moſt beautified with a vaſt Garden of the Kings, ſuccinct with a large towr'd Mud wall

wall, larger than the circuit of the City. The Houſes are open at the tops, whereon are ſpread Carpets, where each Man ſleeps with his Seraglio; ſome have three, ſome ſix, and ſome twelve ſleeping by them. It containeth ſome 3000 Houſes, and hath in her a *Caravans* Lodge, which exceeds her *Moſque*.

Tauris, or *Ecbatana*, derives her Name from the Mountain *Taurus* and is now a City both great and famous; her circuit is ſix miles; it is placed by a River, and is ſhaded by the Hill *Baretano*, and to the South ſheweth a large Plain; 'tis well peopled, and much reſorted to for traffick, which makes it famous throughout all *Aſia*: it hath a ſmall Mud-wall of little ſervice; the Houſes are flat above, and built of Brick dryed in the Sun; her beſt ornament is a Garden built toward the South-Eaſt, planted by *Shaw Tamas*.

Casbeene was of old called *Arſatia*: this City is ſituate in a fair even place, no Hills being near it. The compaſs of this City is ſeven miles; her *Buzzar* is large and pleaſant; the Kings Houſe and *Seraglio* are near the Market, built

built of raw Bricks, but painted and varnished very rarely with blew, red, and yellow: the *Mosques* and *Hummums* are very resplendent with the Azure paint wherewith they are ceruleated; for their other Buildings they are of no great magnificence.

Coom is a pleasant City, standing in the half-way betwixt *Cazbeen* and *Spahawn*, and in front of both. 'Tis a pleasant, fruitful, and healthy City, and the People courteous: it hath in her 2000 Houses well built, sweet, and well furnished; her Streets are wide; her *Buzzar* fair; and her *Mosque* of most honourable esteem among them. *It* is watered with a sweet, but small River, and hath plenty of all fruits.

PARTHIA.

Parthia is bounded on the East, with *Aria*; West, with *Media*; North, with *Hircania*; and South, with *Carmania*.

The chief City is *Spahawn*, it being the Imperial City; it is situate in a fair and pleasant Horizon; 'tis by some called

called *Hiſpaan*. It is a City both great, antient, and famous; it is of an Orbicular form, and is ſome 9 miles in compaſs; her Inhabitants ſome 300000 Souls. The chief Ornaments of this City, are the *Mydan*, (or great Market) the *Hummums*, (or Hot-Houſes) the *Moſchees*, the Kings Palace, and Gardens. The *Mydan* is in the heart of the City; and to ſay truth, all the beauty, concourſe, wealth, and trade, is compriſed in her. It is built in form of Royal Exchange, with four Iſles, and Court within called the *Hypodromo*: It is ſtored with all Merchandizes, chiefly Drugs; and to this place daily reſort moſt Nations, as *Engliſh*, *Dutch*, *Portugal*, *Arabians*, *Turks*, *Jews*, *Armenians*, *Muſcovians*, and *Indians*; there are many great Surroyes, where are Houſes made of purpoſe for laying in and keeping Merchants Goods, and to harbour and lodge themſelves, and their Camels, Horſes, and other Cattel. Within this *Mydan* is nothing ſold but things of great value, as Cloth of Gold, Silver, and Tiſſue, Sattins, Velvets, Jewels, and Pearls. In one end are nothing but

raw

raw Silks; in another end are twiſted and wrought Silks; and in another thoſe that ſells all ſorts of Apparel, ready made after the *Perſian* faſhion, very rich, as Suites of Cloth of Gold, Silver, and the like. The buildings of their Moſques or Churches, are large and handſom. In this City is a Column compact of ſeveral Heads of men & Beaſts; 'tis at the baſe above 20 foot in compaſs, add the height is three times as much.

Caſhan is alſo a famous City in *Parthia*; the antiquity of it is not much in this name. It is well ſeated, well peopled, and well built; the people are orderly, and more given to Trade than in ſome Towns about her. Silks, Sattins, Cloth of Gold, are here in abundance, at reaſonable prizes. The *Caravans-Raw*, the *Moſque*, and *Hummums*, are her only Ornaments, of which the *Caravans-Raw* exceeds any in *Perſia*: it was built by *Abbas* for Travellers to lodge in upon free-Coſt, by act of Charity. This City is diſtant from *Spahawn* ſome 9 miles. Divers other Cities there are, but of leſs note.

Thus much of *Parthia*, and of the *Perſian* Kings Dominion.

Tartary

TARTARIA.

Tartaria is bounded on the East, with the Eastern *Ocean*; on the West, with *Muscovy*; on the North, with the *Frozen Sea*; and on the South, with *Mare Caspium*, the Hill *Taurus*, and the Wall of *China*.

It extendeth it self from East to West 5400 miles; and from North to South 3600. *It* was of old known by the name of *Scythia*.

Natures and Manners of the People.

They are generally of a swarthy complexion; square stature; broad faces; hollow-ey'd; thin beards; and ugly countenances; barbarous in behaviour, especially in *Antiqua Asiatica*; for their Religion, some are *Pagans*, and some *Mahumetans*.

They have crooked Noses, their Heads close shaven; their speech is boysterous and clamerous, their noyse is singing, like the yell of Wolves; and their indurance of hunger, thirst, heat, cold, and watching, equals them; in strength of Body they may compare with able Beasts, for it exceeds the common power of Man;

Their

Their luſt is without Law, for they except no kindred, no ſpecies, for they mix with Beaſts; no ſex for they are inſatiate *Sodomites*: and yet take liberty for many Wives which they buy of their Parents.

They are given to Divinations, Auguries, Sooth-ſayings, Inchantments; and when they receive anſwer from the Devil, they attribute the ſame to God, whom they call *Stoga*: they marvelouſly fear and reverence him, offering him many oblations.

The Women are ſuitable to the Men, wanting, and ſcorning Money; adorning themſelves with Gew-gaws of Copper, Feathers, and Latton.

Their Diet. Their Meat is the raw Fleſh of Horſes, without regard how they were killed, or of what Diſeaſes they dyed: Sometimes they ſuck blood from the Living to appeaſe their hunger and Thirſt, if (in a Journey) they be diſtreſſed for want of Food. And this the ordinary courſe of the wilder ſort of *Tartars*.

Diviſion. It is now uſually divided into the Provinces of *Procopenſis*, *Aſciatica Antiqua*; *Zagathay*, and *Cathaia*.

It

It containeth all *Taurica Cherſone-ſus*, and the *Aſiatican* Banks of *Ta-ſis*, or *Tar-nais*. The chief Cities are, 1. *Precops*. 2. *Crim*, the ancient Seat of the *Tar-tarian* Rulers. 3. *Ozaolow*, the reſi-dence of the preſent Princes. 4. *Caphi*, (anciently *Theodoſia*) a Town of great traffick. *Procopen-ſis*, or *Tar-taria mi-nor.*

Aſiatica, or *Deſerta*: This called alſo *Moſcovitica Deſerta*, (as anciently *Sarmatia Aſiatica*) is ſituate about the Bank of the River *Volga*. The People here for the moſt part live in Tents made of Beaſts skins; and account it a great miſery to ſtay longer in one place than the paſture affords meat for their Cattle. They ſowe no Corn, but make Horſe fleſh their chief food, either warmed a little at their Saddle-bow, or roaſted in the Sun, and drink ſowr Mares-milk. *Aſiatica*, or *Deſer-ta.*

The chief Cities are, 1. *Caſhan*. 2. *Noyhan* 3. *Charikzicke*. 4. *Aſtra-chan*, a Town well frequented by Merchants.

Tartaria Antiqua is the old Habi-tation of the *Tartars*, from whence they diſperſed themſelves over *Europe* and *Aſia*. *Tartaria Antiqua.*

The People are of the ſame life and condition with them of *Aſiatica*, and lye fartheſt North, extending beyond the *Polar Circle*. They have ſome few Cities, as 1. *Coras*, famous for the Sepulchres of the *Tartarian* Kings. 2. *Caracora*. 3. *Campanion*; theſe Cities belong to the Kingdom of *Tenduc*: the People hereof account it a great honour to have their Wives and Siſters at the pleaſure of ſuch as they entertain.

In this Countrey is the Deſart of *Lop*: and in this Countrey groweth *Rheubarb*, an Herb of that excellent nature, that the whole World is beholding to theſe *Barbarians* for it, as a ſovereign help for many diſeaſes.

Zagathay. *Zagathay*: this Countrey was of old *Scythia intra montem Imaum*. It is ſituate Eaſt from the *Caſpian Sea*: they are now called *Jeſelbas*, from the colour of their Turbants. They inhabit the ancient Countreys of *Bactria*, *Sogdiana*, and *Margiana*; in times paſt the Habitation of the *Maſſagetes*, ſo famous in Arms.

Theſe are the moſt honourable People of the *Tartars*; indifferent civil; given to Arts; and Lords of many

many fair Cities; as 1. *Istigias*, one of the most pleasant Cities of the East. 2. *Samarchand*, which gave both a Cradle and a Grave to the mighty *Tamerlain*.

CATHAIE.

Cathaie is bounded on the East, with the *Oriental Ocean*; on the West, with the other *Tartarian* Provinces; North, with the *Scythick Sea*; and South, with *China*; this is thought to have been the ancient Habitation of the *Ceres*. It is said of this People, that they have neither whore nor thief amongst them.

The Soyl aboundeth with variety of Fruits; superfluously furnished with Rice, Grain, Wool, Silk, Hemp, Rheubarb, Musk, and excellent fine Chamblets; so that it scorneth to give precedency to any of the flourishing Provinces of *Europe*. Fertility.

The People are fearless of the greatest dangers; and patient of labour; they are of a very good wit; dress themselves gorgeously; and on occasions fare very sumptuously. Natures of the People

The chief Cities are, 1. *Caraian*, where the Women use to guild their teeth. 2. *Tebeth*, famous for her abundance of Coral. 3. *Cambalu*, seated on the River *Polysanga*, honoured with the great *Cham*'s residence, enriched with a mighty confluence of Merchants of all sorts: beside other Merchandize, there are every year 10000 Carts loaded with Silks sent thither from *China*. It is in compass 28 miles, besides the Suburbs, which beside other Inhabitants, are 50000 Astrologers, or rather Fortune-tellers. 4. *Xamdu*: within this City did *Cublai Can* build a stately Palace, encompassing 16 miles of plain ground with a Wall, wherein are fertile Meadows, pleasant Springs delightful streams, and all sorts of Beasts of chase and game; and in the midst thereof a sumptuous House of pleasure, which may be removed from place to place: here he doth abide in the moneths of *June*, *July*, and *August*.

Government. The Government of this Emperour is tyrannical, the Great *Cham* being Lord, and in his tongue consists life or death: he is called by the simple People the shadow of Spirits, and Son of

of the immortal Gods, and by himſelf is reputed to be the Monarch of the whole World.

At the Funeral of ſome of theſe great Monarchs, they uſe to kill ſome of his Guard-Souldiers, whereof he hath 12000 in continual pay.

Theſe *Chams* for the moſt part are ſevere Juſtices, and puniſh almoſt every ſmall fault with death, eſpecially theft, lying, and adultery.

Thus much of *Tartaria*.

Of INDIA commonly called EAST-INDIA.

INdia is bounded on the Eaſt, with *China*, on the Weſt, with the River *Indus*, from whence it takes its denomination; on the North, with *Tartary*, and on the South with the *Ocean*. This is the biggeſt Countrey, comprehended under one name, of any in the World, except *Tartary* and *China*.

The chief Rivers of it are, *Indus* and *Ganges*: abound it doth in all manner of Minerals, except Copper Rivers.

and Lead; and ſtored with all ſorts of Cattle, except Horſes; more particularly with Mines of Gold, pretious Stones, Spices of all ſorts, and Civet; Wheat only and Vines are wanting.

Riches.

Natures of the People.

The People are indifferent civil, and ingenious, both Men and Women imitate a majeſty in their frame and apparel, which they ſweeten with Oyl and Perfumes, adorning themſelves with Jewels, Pearls, and other ornaments befitting.

Several. Nations. in *India*.

They are a Nation compoſed of five ſeveral ſort of People: 1. The *Indians*, or Natives, which are in part *Gentiles*, in part *Chriſtians*. The ſecond ſort are *Mahumetans*, *Perſians*, *Tartars*. The third *Jews*. The fourth *Arabians*, or *Moors*: and the fifth *Portugals*. The River *Ganges* divideth the Countrey into two parts, (*viz*) *India intra Gangem*, and *India extra Gangem*.

India intra Gangem.

India intra Gangem, called *Induſtan*, is divided into 47 Provinces or Kingdoms; whereof two have yet their proprietary Kings; namely, *Narſinga*, and *Calecute*; the reſt are under the Command of the Great *Mogul*. The chief of the 47 Provinces are, 1. *Narſinga*

singa. 2. *Mallabar.* 3. *Balassia.* 4. *Cambaia.* 5. *Mandao.* 6. *Bengala.* 7. *Oristan.* 8. *Canora*; and 9. *Dellie.*

NARSINGA.

Narsinga hath on the East, the Gulf of *Bengala*; West, the Mountain *Guate*; North, the Mountain *Guadaverno*; and South, the Promontory of *Comary*. It is in compass 3000 miles; and hath a King acknowledging no superiour command: he keepeth in continual pay forty Thousand *Nairos*, and is able to bring into the Field many thousands more, as his expeditions in War have specified.

The People hereof use to burn their Wives when their Husbands are dead; the cause some ascribe to their wonted custom to poyson their Husbands, before this Law. Natures of the People.

In these parts the chief City is St. *Thomas*, or *Malleaper*, where they say St. *Themas* was martyred, & burnt; to his Sepulchre the *Indian* Christians go on Pilgrimage, carrying a little of the earth with them for a great relique.

The

The *Portugals* now inhabit this Town almost desolate; the *Jesuits* also have here a residence. There is also *Narsinga* and *Bisnagar*, fair and great Towns, standing within this Kingdom.

Mallabar. *Mallabar* containeth the Western part, which of old was called *Aurea Chersonesus*. It is full of People divided into many States by variety of Rivers, which causeth many Crocodiles, enriches the Soyl, and yields easie transportation of Commodities, which are spices of divers kinds. The chief Kingdoms in this tract are, 1. *Kanonor*. 2. *Calecute*. 3. *Cranganor*. 4. *Cochin*. 5. *Cariolam*; and 6. *Travancon*. *Calecute* is the chief of these Cities; the City is not walled, nor fair built; the ground not yielding firm foundation.

Fertility. This Kingdom hath not above 25 leagues of Sea-coast, yet rich, both by the fertility of the Soyl, which yieldeth Corn, Spices, Cocos, Jaceros, and many other Fruits; and by the situaton, as the *Staple* (especially before the *Portugals* untriendly Neighbourhood) of *Indian* Merchandize, and therefore in her variety of Merchants being a Map (as it were) of all the

the Eastern World. The *Ægyptians*, *Persians*, *Syrians*, *Arabians*, *Indians*, yea even from *Catay*, the space of six Thousand miles, had here their trade and traffick. The People here do yield divine honour to divers of the deceased Saints, and build Temples unto Beasts.

The Gentlemen and Merchants have a custome to exchange Wives, in token of great friendship. Some Women amongst them have six or seven Husbands, fathering their Children on which of them she best pleaseth. The Men when they marry get others to use them (if they be Virgins) 15 or 20 dayes before they themselves do bed them.

Cranganor is a small Kingdom: the Inhabitants of this City are Christians of St. *Thomas* profession about seventy Thousand in number. *Cranganor.*

Cochin is now grown great by the *Portugals* traffick and friendship; of the rest there, there is not much worth recital.

The King of *Conlam*'s Dominion stretcheth some 80 miles, in which there is some 23 walled Towns.

Balassia, or the Kingdom of *Bo-* *Balassia.*

can, is famous for its inexhaustible Mines of Gold and Silver. The chief Cities of it are, 1. *Balassia*. 2. *Bocan*. 3. *Senergian*.

Cambaia. *Cambaia* is also called *Guzaxi*, containing in length from the River *Bate* to *Circam*, a *Persian* Region, 500 miles of Sea-coast, being on other parts invironed with the Kingdoms of *Dulcinda* and *Sanga*; on the North, *Mando*; on the East, and on the Weste, the *Gedrasians*; the *Sea*, and confins of *Decan*, are the Southerly bounds. It hath in it by estimation 60000 inhabited places, watered with many streams; the chief whereof is *Indus*.

Fertility, This Countrey is very fertil, not yielding to any other in *India*, in the fruits which the Trees, and Earth bring forth, beside the store of Elephants, Gems, Silk, Cotton, and such like.

Natures of the People. The People are of an Olive-colour; go naked except about their privy parts; they eat no Flesh, but Rice, Milk, Barley, and other lifeless creatures.

Their chief Sea-Towns are *Daman*, *Bandora*, *Curate*, *Kavellum*; and within Land, *Cambaia*, *Mallabar*, *Campanel*, and *Lanua*.

Cam-

Cambaia hath bestowed the name on the whole Kingdom, which they call the *Indian Cairo* for the excellency thereof; it standeth three miles from *Indus*. The Inhabitants of it are a mixture of *Mahometans*, *Moors*, *Persians*, *Bannyans*, and from *Arabia*: they are crafty and deceitful; the Priests are singularly reputed; of the Women proper, but vailed; and obscure in their best aspect, their faces; they colour their teeth black, thinking that shews most delight and beauty, and to differ from Dogs, whose teeth are white; their Apparel is like the other *Indians*.

Mandao: this Kingdom is so called of the chief City, 1. *Mandao* which being 30 miles in compass, held out a siege of 12 years. 2. *Molta*, where the Women ride booted and spur'd. 3. *Seernus*. 4. *Polymbothia*. *Mandao*.

Bengala: the Kingdom of *Bengala* is very large, and hath a coast 120 leagues, and as much within Land; the River *Chaberis* watereth it. It is Riches, plentiful in Rice, Wheat, Sugar, Ginger, Long Pepper, Cotton, and Silk; and enjoyeth a very wholesome Air. The Inhabitants near the shore are for *Bengala*.

the

the most part *Mahumetani*; *Gouro*, the State-Royal, and *Bengala*, are fair Cities; *Chatigan* is also reckoned among the Cities.

Natures of the People

They are a most subtile and wicked People and are esteemed the worst slaves in all *India*, for that they are all Thieves, and the Women Whores; although this fault is common through all *India*, no place excepted.

Oristan.

Here are found great abundance of Rhinocerots, whose Horn and all other parts is good against poyson.

Oristan: the Kingdom of *Oristan* hath on the Sea-coast 350 miles, betwixt the richer Kingdoms of *Bengala*, and *Bisnagar*; poor of Ports and traffick; *Raman* is the Royal City. The Inhabitants (except a few *Moors*)

Canara.

are *Gentiles*, little or nothing different in Rites from their Neighbours.

Canara: the chief Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Ultabat.* 2. *Dangar.* 3. *Lispoe*, famous for her quarries of Adamant. Six leagues from *Decan* is a Hill out of which the Diamond is

Dellie.

taken; this Hill is kept by a Garrison, and walled about.

Dellie: the Kingdom of *Dellie* is Northerly, subject to cold and frosts,

as

as in *Europe*. The chief Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Dellie*. 2. *Besmer*, famous for the study of Magick. 3. *Tremel*; and 4. *Fultabar*.

This Prince liveth in great state having a Revenue correspondent thereunto: his Subjects do reverence him exceedingly, making it Holy day when he cutteth his Hair, or shaveth his Beard. He is alwayes carried on Mens shoulders, in a pompous Chair adorned richly.

Thus much of *India intra Gangem*.

INDIA extra Gangem.

India extra Gangem hath on the East, *China*; West, the rest of *India*. This *India* hath formerly been divided amongst twelve Potentates, but now by the prosperous fortune of the Kings of *Siam* and *Brama*, it is wholly subject to their command. The most remarkable of these twelve Kingdoms are, *Machin*, *Arachan*, *Camboia*, *Cauchin-China*, *Brama*, *Siam*, and *Pegu*.

Machin: This Kingdom is accounted *Machin*.

counted famous for the Wood called by us *Aloes*, by the Latin Writers *Lignum vitæ*: this Wood is valued at its weight in pure Silver. The chief City is *Machin*.

Arachan. *Arachan*: This Kingdom is environed round with Mountains, and impenetrable Woods. The chief Cities are; 1. *Arachan*. 2. *Ava*, famous for her abundance of Gems.

Camboia. *Camboia*: This is a great and populous Countrey full of Elephants, and *Abadas*, (this Beast is the *Rhinoceros*.) The chief City is *Camboia*, a Town of great Traffick and Commerce, for its plenty of Gold, Silver, and Aloes, and other Commodities of great worth.

Treacherous people. They are a treacherous people, as may appear by their dealing with the *Hollanders* in 1602. whom they invited to the shore with promise of certain Buffs, and then cruelly slew them.

Cauchin-China. *Cauchin-China*: this Kingdom is situate between the River *Cantan*, and the Kingdom of *Siam*, divided into three Provinces, and as many Kings.

Riches. It aboundeth with Gold, Silver, Aloes, Porcelane, and Silk, Their chief City is

is *Cauchin-China*, ſituate on the Sea, much frequented by Merchants for *Porcelane*, or *China-Diſhes* here made.

Brama: Of this Kingdom of *Brama*, the City-Royal is *Pegu*; the Nation where began the greatneſs of the late Kings, not long ſince. This Kingdom was of no eſtimation, but now hath made all his Neighbours his Homagers, having ſubjected to his Seigniory 12 Kingdoms, being all of them rich in the beſt Commodities that the *Indians* afford. *Brama.*

Siam: This was not long ſince the Queen or Lady of this part of *India*, but now is ſubject to the King of *Brama*. The principal Cities are, 1. *Malaca*, now ſubject to the *Portugals*; they have there their Biſhop, and a Colledge of *Jeſuits*, beſides the Caſtle. It is ſituate in a very unwholſome air, yet a Town of great reſort unto for Traffick of Spices. 2. *Siam*, whoſe ſtatelineſs giveth name to the whole Kingdom; there are beſides the Natives, 30000 of *Arabian* Houſholds. 3. *Udia*, conſiſting of 400000 Families; it is the Seat of the Kings of *Brama*. *Patane* is alſo another City, ſtanding between *Malaca* and *Siam*, *Siam.*

chief

chief of that Kingdom whereto it giveth name in the height of 7 Degrees: The buildings are of Wood and Reed, but artificially wrought; the *Hollanders* have had much Trading here of late.

Pegu. *Pegu*: This Kingdom is blessed with a rich Soyl and a harborous Sea-shore, extending 300 miles in length, in which the principal Haven is *Martabane*. As for the City *Pegu*, it is the most fair and elegant City in all *India*; it is distant from the Sea 25 miles. This King lives in extraordinary great riches and Majesty; he keepeth 4 Elephants, 3 milk-white, and one black, all which he divinely worships.

Thus much of *India*.

CHINA.

China hath on the North, *Catay*, and the *Tartars*; on the South *Cauchin China*; on the East, the *Sea*; and on the West, *Brama*. It reacheth from 17 Degrees to 42 of Northerly Latitude, and lyeth after their own description almost four square. On the West is separated and secure from unneigh-

neighbourly Nations, by a Sandy Wilderneſs. On the North by a Wall, which Nature hath framed partly of high Mountains, and Art hath ſupplyed with the nature & induſtry of men.

The People are in compoſition of their body, ſhort-noſed, and ſmall black eyes; their beards are thin, not having above twenty hairs: They are white, but not ſo much as in *Europe*; the men as well as the women ſuffer their hair to grow long, colour it, and gather it into a Net or Cawl on the top of their head; thoſe which are unmarryed, wear their hair curled on the top of their foreheads. They are for the moſt part an ingenuous and politick people much delighting in the exerciſe of manual Arts. Natures of the People.

The air is very temperate, the Soyl pleaſant and fertil; they have two, and ſomewhere three Harveſts in a year. It aboundeth likewiſe in Rice, Wool, Cotton, Olives, Vines, Flax, Silk, all kinds of Metal, Fruits. Cattel, Sugar, Honey, Rheubarb, Porcelane-Diſhes, Camphir, Ginger, all kinds of Spices, Wood, Musk, and Salt. Fertility.

The Countrey is for the moſt part plain

plain, in ſo much that they have Coaches and Carts driven ordinarily with Sails; few Mountains, but plains of an Hundred miles compaſs. They

Diet. eat thrice in a day, but ſparingly, not touching their meat with their hands, but with two ſticks of Ivory, Ebony, and the like.

China is of wonderful bigneſs, well nigh equallizing all *Europe*; it is ſaid to be 3000 leagues in compaſs, and 1800 leagues in length. As for the name of *China*, it is only uſed by us, the Inhabitants calling themſelves *Tamans*, and *Tabencos*. It is divided

Provinces. into fifteen Provinces, to the leaſt of which our *European* Countreys cannot admit compariſon. Six of theſe border on the Sea, *Cantan*, *Foquien*, *Chequiam*, *Nanquin*, *Xantam*, *Paquin*, the other nine be In-land, *Quianſi*, *Huquam*, *Honan*, *Xienſi*, *Xanſi*, *Suchuon*, *Queichen*, *Junan*, *Coanſi*; ſome reckon theſe names ſomewhat differently as, 1. *Canton*. 2. *Feguien*, 3. *Olam*, 4. *Siſnam*, 5. *Tolenchi*, 6. *Cawſaie*, 7. *Minchien*, 8. *Ochian*, 9. *Honan*, 10. *Pagina*, 11. *Zaiton*, 12 *Quinchien*, 13. *Cheguean*, 14. *Suſnam*, 15. *Quinſay*; all of large extent, and contain

in

in them many Towns and Cities, in number more, in compaſs bigger, and in wealth more eminent, than the beſt of ours.

In the Province of *Canton*, is 190 Towns, and 37 Cities, in *Feguen*, 99 Towns, and 33 Cities, in *Olam*, 130 Towns, and 90 Cities, in *Siſnam*, 150. Towns, and 44 Cities, in *Tolence* 235 Towns, and 51 Cities, in *Cawſaye*, 122 Towns, and 24 Cities, in *Minchien*, 29 Towns, and 25 Cities, in *Ochian*, 74 Towns, and 19 Cities, in *Honan*, 102 Towns, and 20 Cities, in *Pagina*, 150 Towns, and 47 Cities, in *Zaiton*, 78 Towns, and 27 Cities, in *Quinchien*, 113 Towns, and 45 Cities, in *Chequean*, 95 Towns, and 39 Cities, in *Suſnam*, 105 Towns, and 41 Cities, and laſtly in *Quinſay*, 114 Towns, and 38 Cities. The King holdeth his Court in *Naquin*; his Predeceſſors before the *Tartarian* Conqueſt, are ſaid to have reſided in *Naquin*, or as ſome ſay in *Quinſay*. They have 244 Cities, of name dignified by the title *Fu*; and as many ſmaller Cities entituled *Cheu*, with their ſeveral Juriſdictions: and a third ſort called *Hieu*, as big as the meaner

orts

Cities of *Spain*, above 1120. Two ſorts of Caſtles, both for Fortification and Habitation, with priviledges alſo of Markets, the greater ſort named *Hui*, 293: the leſs of greater number, 2593: their Villages are innumerable.

The Cities generally like one another, except in greatneſs; the Streets are ſtraight, yielding proſpect from one Gate to the other. *Canton* is accounted the leaſt of the Metropolitan Cities, yet the Walls of it have 83 Bulwarks; the Streets ſo broad that ten men may ride in front, and paved and adorned with many triumphant Arches and Shops on both ſides; the Bridges here and elſewhere are many, of large Free-Stones, very coſtly; the High-wayes which lead to the Cities, very ſtately; and the Kings Houſes for the publick Officers, very magnificent, after their manner.

Nanquin is ſome eight or ten leagues from the Sea, with a River leading thither. It hath three fair brick-walls, with large and ſtately Gates; the Streets are of two leagues, or of two and a half in length, wide, and paved; the compaſs is at leaſt eleven

leven or twelve leagues, and containeth by conjecture two Hundred thousand houses. It equals or exceeds four of the fairest Cities in *Europe*; there are divers other Cities within a dayes journey hereof, which are great and famous for Traffick, of which *Hancheum* and *Sucheum* are chief, which are of the *Chinians* called Paradise, for the plenty of all things. *Sucheum* is seated as *Venice* is, having her Streets part by water, and part on land, so rich in Traffick, that twelve millions of Revenue do accrue from hence to the King yearly.

Quinsay, heretofore the Royal Seat of th. Kings of *Mangy*; the situation of it is in the midst of *China*, and near the Sea; but now this famous City, containing heretofore a Hundred miles in compass, having twelve Hundred Brid es, and sixteen Hundred Thousand Housholds, hath bequeathed her Land and greatness unto *Nanquin*, and her Sea-treasures unto *Sucheu n*, both succeeding, but not together equalling this great and famous City.

These Cities of *China* want that elegance and magnificence, which stately

ſtately Temples and ſumptuous buildings do afford to our Cities of *Europe*: Their Houſes are low, without the ornament of Porches, Galleries, Windows, and proſpect into the Streets: beſides theſe habitations, there are many which dwell on Land, but in their Ships, for their Shipping is of two ſorts, one for ſail, and another for habitation alſo: theſe alſo are meaner or fairer, according to the wealth of the Owner: In the one ſide they carry their Families, in the other their Paſſengers. Many Barks are as Victualling-houſes by the way, and likewiſe as Shops of Merchandize. They buy and ſell not with Gold, but Silver, and that not coyned, but every one hath his Scales with him to the Market, to weigh his Silver; and they are ſubtile and deceitful, if men be not wary. Things are there exceeding cheap, a hundred pound of Sugar may be bought there for nine or ten ſixpences, and other things proportionable.

Tamen. This Kingdom is called *Tamen*, and the Inhabitants *Tamegines*; *China* is a meer ſtranger in *China*.

The

The King is absolute Monarch, and in Revenue exceedeth all the Princes in *Europe* and *Africk* together; his whole Revenue being reckoned, ariseth together to one Hundred and fifty millions: His expences are exceeding great, all the *Mandarines*, Eunuchs or Courtiers, Soldiers, Hospitals, and Priests, receiving Stipends out of his exchequer. The King hath one Wife, but many Concubines, whose Children inherit if the lawful Wife be barren. These Women are not suffered to go abroad, nor likewise to speak unto their Kinsfolks. His Courtiers are Eunuchs, whom their poor Parents have gelded in their youth, in hope of Courtly preferment; of these there are supposed to be in the Court some 16000. Revenue.

When any of these *Chinoys* dye, they clothe him in his best Apparel, set him in his best Chair, and there all his Kindred kneel before him, and take their leave with tears; when he is Coffined, they place him in a room richly furnished, and set by him a Table full of Viands and good chear, with Candles continually burning; and Burials.

and when he hath layn thus fifteen dayes, he is carryed forth to his Funeral, where they burn his Body, Men, Cattle, and Provision for his attendance and sustenance.

Thus much of *China*, and of the Continent of *Asia*.

OF

OF AFRICA.

AFRICA is a *Peninſula*, encompaſſed almoſt round with the *Red-Sea*, on the Eaſt; the *Atlantick Ocean*, on the Weſt; the *Southern Ocean* on the South; and the *Mediterranean*, on the North. Where the Sea is defective to make it an Iſland, there is a a little *Iſthmus* which tyeth it to *Aſia*, which is but 60 miles in length The form of *Africk* is like a *Pyramis* reverſed, the Baſis whereof is in breadth 1920 miles, but from the Pyris to the Baſis it extendeth it ſelf 4155 miles; being much leſs than *Aſia*, and far bigger than *Europe*, and yet not ſo well peopled; Nature having made here her ſolitary place of retiring, attended here by ſcorching heats, and ſhowers of Sands, ſuch are the many Deſarts in *Africa*; fertile only in barrenneſs, yet in ſome places be-

yond admiration for fertility. Many are the Creatures which *Africa* yieldeth, not usual in our parts: Elephants are therein plenty, and keept in great Herds together; also Lions, Leopards, Crocodiles, Sea-horses, *Hyenas*, and such like.

The usual division of this Countrey is into *Barbary*, *Numidia*, *Lybia*, the *Land of Negros*, *Ethopia Inferior*, *Ethiopia Exterior*, *Aegypt*, and the Islands.

BARBARY.

ALL the Tract of Land between *Atlas* and the *Sea*, (stretching in length from *Egypt* to the *Straights*) is called *Barbaria*. It comprehendeth both *Mauritanias*, *Africa minor*, *Lybia exterior*; besides *Cyreniaca*, and *Marmarica*.

It is bounded on the East, with *Cyreniaca*; West, with the *Atlantick Ocean*; North, with the *Mediterranean*; and South, the Hill *Atlas*.

Division. It is divided into four Kingdoms, *Tunis*, *Algier*, *Fez*, and *Morocco*; all which are of the like fertility, and peopled

pled with the like Inhabitants; only the Cities speak the *Arabick*, but not pure, and the Countrey use the old *African* tongue.

The fertility consists in Fruits, Figs, Olives, Dates, Sugar, and Horses of excellent beauty, strength, and service. Fertility.

In this Countrey also is a certain kind of Goat, whose hair makes a Stuffe as fine as Silk, here are also some Mines of very fine Gold, abundance of Oyl, and Honey &c.

The Men are of a duskish colour; comely of body; stately of gate; implacable in hatred; constant in affection; laborious, and treacherous, they are also Covetous, and Ambitious, and Jealous of their Wives, beyond measure. The Women are sumptuous in Jewels; beautiful in blackness; having delicate soft skins, but they are not permitted to stir abroad, and seldom doe see any body but those of their own Houses. Natures of the People.

Tunis: This Kingdom of *Tunis* containeth all that which the Ancients called *Africa propria*, or *minor*, and *Numidia antiqua*. *Tunis.*

The Soyl is healthful, especially

the Weſt-part; the Inhabitants are ſound and healthful; ſeldom vexed with any ſickneſs: hereof are reckoned five parts, *Bugia*, *Conſtantia*, *Tunis*, *Tripolis*, and *Ezab*: this *Ezab* is the moſt Eaſterly-part, having many Towns and Regions, amongſt which ſome account *Meſrata*: from theſe parts unto *Capes* is the *Tripolitan* Region. The chief Town is *Tripolis*, where the *Turk* hath his Baſſa, or Viceroy, a receptacle of the Pirats which rove and rob in thoſe Seas. This Region was named ſo of three Cities, whoſe Colonies planted it, *Abrotonum*, *Tophia*, and *Leptis*; from *Capes* to *Guadilbarbar* is the *Tunetian* Territory. The Chief City is *Tunis*; it is a great City ſince the ruines of *Carthage*, near unto which it ſtandeth. It hath in it about ten Thouſand Houſholds; it hath many Temples eſpecially one of ſingular beauty and greatneſs.

Bizerta is alſo an ancient City ſuppoſed by ſome to be *Utica*, where *Cato* ſlew himſelf: from thence unto the Mountain of *Conſtantia*, is that Region thereof bearing name. *Conſtantia* is the chief City; it is an ancient City

City containing 8000 Families, and many ſumptuous Buildings, a great Temple, two Colledges, and three or four Monaſteries, much reſorted to by Merchants: every Trade having their peculiar Streets. In this Region is ſituate *Dona*, ſometime called *Hippo*, where S. *Auſtin* was Biſhop. *Bugia*, ſo called of *Bugia* the principal City, extends it ſelf 150 miles: this *Bugia* was once adorned with Temples, Monaſteries, Hoſpitals, and Colledges of Students in the *Mahumetan* Law. *Ezab* is the moſt Eaſterly part of the *Tunetan* Kingdom: the chief Province whereof is *Meſrata*. The Inhabitants are rich, and pay no tribute: there grow Dates and Olives; and they traffick with the *Numidians*, to whom they carry the Wares which they buy of the *Venetians*.

The Great *Turk* ſwayeth with his *Otteman* Scepter at this preſent the Kingdom of *Tunis*, and all *Africa*, from *Bellis de Gomora* to the *Red-Sea*, (except that little which the *Spaniard* hath.)

Algier and *Telenſin*: theſe Kingdoms were of old called *Mauritanica*. The Kingdom of *Telenſin* containeth *Algier* & *Telenſin*.

tainethin length from East to West 380 miles, in breadth not above 25. It hath 2 frequented Haven-Towns, *Oram* and *Merſalcabir*, both taken and holden by the *Spaniards*. *Oran* is a fair City, having in it about ten Thouſand Families.

Algier is ſubject to the *Turks*: here is the Seat of a *Turkiſh* Viceroy or *Beglerbeg*, and of *Turkiſh* Rovers. It containeth about 4000 Families; the Buildings very ſumptuous; Inns, Bath-ſtones, and Temples, very beautiful; every Occupation hath a ſeveral place by it ſelf. It hath adjoyning Plains very pleaſant and fertile, one whereof is 45 miles long, and thirty broad; it was ſometime ſubject to the Kingdom of *Telenſin*. Within theſe Kingdoms ſtandeth the Deſart of *Angad*, wherein are ſtore of Roes, Deer, and Oſtriches, *Arabian* Thieves, and Lyons. *Guaguido* and *Tegdimit* are two Cities belonging to this Kingdom.

Fez. *Fez*: this Kingdom of *Fez* ſtretcheth from *Azamor* to *Tangier*, and from the *Atlantick Ocean* to *Muldia*. This River is the Eaſtern Border: on the North, it is waſhed with the *Sea*; on

on the South, is the Kingdom of *Morocco*; and on the West, the River *Ommicabili*: the Rivers *Sube*, *Lucens*, and others water it; therein are numbred seven Provinces, *Temesna*, the Territory of *Fez* *Azgar*, *Elhabet*, *Errif*, *Garet*, and *Chus*; every one of which had in old times their several Governours. The City of *Fez* is now the Royal Seat; it hath this golden title given it, because the first day of the foundation of it, there was found some quantity of Gold. This City is now both great and strong; and for the sweet situation of it, both Nature and Art have played their parts; for it is watered with a delicate River, which disperseth it self by manifold channels into every Street and corner of the City, and by Conduit-pipes closely visiting every Temple, Colledge, Inn, Hospital, yea and almost every private House, from whence with an officious service it carryeth away the filth. Their Buildings are stately to admiration; the roofs of their Houses are adorned with Gold and Azure, and other excellent colours; they are made flat for the Inhabitants use and pleasure, whose

Houſes are richly furniſhed within; beſides the exquiſiteneſs of the Portals, Pillars, Ciſterns, and other parts of this Cities furniture, there are above 700 Moſchees, Temples, and ſmaller Chappels within this City, which are adorned with Marble Pillars, and other ornaments; the Chapters thereof wrought with Moſiaque and carved work: every one hath his foundation of Marble, or of other Stones; the Floors are covered with Mats, as are the Walls, a mans height, lyned therewith. There is one principal or Cathedral Church, called the Temple of *Carven*, containing about a mile and a half in circuit; it hath 31 Gates, great and high: the roofs 150 yards long, and little leſs than 80 broad: the roof hereof is exceeding high, ſupported with 38 Arches in length, and 20 in breadth: round about are certain Porches on the Eaſt, Weſt, and North, in length 40 yards, and in breadth 30, under which are Store-houſes, wherein are kept Lamps, Oyl, Mats, and other neceſſaries. Every night are lighted 900 Lamps, for every Arch hath his Lamp. About the Walls are Pulpits of

of divers ſorts, wherein the Maſters teach to the people ſuch things as pertain to their Faith. The Revenues of this Temple are 200 Duckats a day. *In* this City are two principal and ſtately Colledges of Scholars, adorn'd with Moſiaque and carved works; one of which is moſt beautiful, adorned with a goodly Fountain of Marble, and a ſtream continually running; the Gates of the Colledge are of Braſs fairly wrought: in the great Hall where they ſay their prayers, is a Pulpit, which hath Stairs all of Ivory and Ebony. All the Colledges in *Fez* have ſome reſemblance to this, and in every of them are Readers, and Profeſſors of divers Sciences. There are many Hoſpitals in *Fez*, not inferiour to the Colledges, where Learned Men and Gentlemen receive entertainment, and poor Men relief. There is another Hoſpital for diſeaſed Strangers, which have their Diet, but not their Phyſick. *Inns* here are almoſt two Hundred, built three ſtories high, and have one Hundred and 20 Chambers a piece; but here is no proviſion of Bed nor Board for ſtrangers. Theſe Inn-keepers are ſo odi-

ous, that (unleſs baſe fellows) none of the better ſort will ſpeak to them. Each trade in *Fez* hath his ſtreet alotted thereto.

In the Suburbs of *Fez* are 150 Caves, hewn out of excellent Marble, the leaſt of which will hold a Thouſand meaſures of Corn: this is the ſink of *Fez*, where every one may be a Vintner, and a Bawd. Another Suburb hath 200 Families of Lepers, which are there provided for. In *New Fez* the *Jews* have a Street, wherein they have their Houſes, Shops, and Synagogues.

The other Cities of this Kingdom, *Septa*, now in the hands of the King of *Spain*; *Tangier*, and *Alcier*, nigh unto which the three Kings, *Sebaſtian* King of *Portugal*, *Mahomet*, and *Abdelmelech*, Competitors for this Kingdom, were ſlain in one day.

Morocco. *Morocco*: this Kingdom is divided into ſeven Provinces, *Hea*, *Sus*, the Region of *Morocco*, *Guzzula*, *Ducca la*, *Haſcora*, and *Tedles*. *Morocco* is the chief City, and was once the Metropolis of *Barbary*, as containing a Hundred thouſand Houſholds, but now inferiour unto *Fez* for populouſneſs, ſpa-

ſpaciouſneſs and beauty. The chief Buildings hereof are the Church and the Caſtle; the Church is bigger, though not ſo beautiful as that at *Fez*, and hath a Tower ſo high that the Hills of *Azaſi* being 120 miles diſtant, may be thence eaſily diſcerned. The Caſtle is very large, and on a a Tower thereof ſtand three Globes made of pure Gold weighing 130000 *Barbary* Duckats, divers Kings have gone about to take them down, but have deſiſted, by reaſon of ſome misfortune or other that have befallen them.

The other Towns of note are *Tongoviſta*, *Fiſedet*, and *Maſſa*, abounding in Amber.

The Revenue of the *Xeriffs* is very great, which they levy out of the tenth of their Subjects gains; beſides a Duckat for every Pole, male or female, above 15 years of age. *In* Merchandize of a Citizen he receives two in the hundred; of a Stranger, ten; Church and Colledge-Lands are eſcheated to him. Revenue.

Thus much of *Barbary*.

Numidia

NUMIDIA and LYBIA.

BEfore we come to *Numidia*, we muſt paſs over Mount *Atlas*, (now called *Anchiſæ*, or *Montes Clari*) a Hill of that height, that the top of it cannot be ſeen.

It is bounded on the Eaſt, with *Ægypt*; Weſt, with the *Atlantic Ocean*; North, *Atlas*; and South, *Lybia*.

Natures of the People.

The people to this day ſpend their lives in Hunting, and ſtay but three or four dayes in a place, as long as the Graſs will ſerve their Camels. This is the cauſe the Country is ſo ill peopled, the Towns ſo ſmall in themſelves, and ſo remote from others; for *Teffet*, a great City in their eſteem, contains but 400 Houſholds, and hath no Neighbours within 300 miles of it.

Fertility.

This Countrey aboundeth with Dates, which is the chief Diet of the people: but this ſweet meat hath ſowr ſauce, for it commonly rotteth their teeth betimes. The air is of that nature, that if any one be troubled with the *French* Diſeaſe, he ſhall here find remedy.

Of

Of the *Numidians* and *Lybians* are five peoples, *Zenaga*, *Guenzaga*, *Terga*, *Lemta*, and *Berdena*, and live all after the same manner and order, that is, without orders or manners at all. Peoples.

They are *Idolaters*, Thieves, Murtherers, *Ideots*, except some few *Arabians* that are mingled among them of Ingenuous Disposition, and addicted much to Poetry.

Their Garments are of base Cloth, scarce covering half their bodies: The Gentlemen to be distinguished from the rest, wear a *Blue* Jacket with wide sleeves: their Steeds are Camels, which they ride without saddle or bridle. their Beds are Mats made of Rushes, and their food is oftimes Patience with an empty belly. This Countrey aboundeth with Serpents and Scorpions, so that daily some are found dead by their venomous biting. Apparel.

Their chief Cities are *Staphilet*, *Dansen*, *Dara*, and *Techoret*, a Town very courteous to Strangers.

Lybia hath on the East, *Nilus*, West, the *Atlantick Ocean*, North, *Numidia* *Lybia.*

Numidia; and South, the Land of the *Negros*.

This Countrey is a Desart, dry and sandy, utterly void of Springs and Rivers, so that a man may travel eight dayes or more without finding water. The Desarts are of divers shapes, some covered with Gravel, others with Sand, both without water; here and there is a Lake, sometimes a shrub, or a little Grass. The Merchants that travel to *Tombuto*, or other places this way, carry water with them on Camels; and if water fail, they kill their Camels and drink the water which they wring out of their guts. They live without form of Law, in manner of brute Beasts; they are most notorious Thieves, and very dangerous to Merchants; yet there live among them many *Africans*, civil, courteous entertainers of Strangers: in this Countrey of *Lybia*, were two of the Sybils that propheſied of Christ, and *Arrius* the Heretick.

Thus much of *Numidia* and *Lybia*.

Of

Of the Land of NEGROS.

NIgrarum *Terra*, or the Land of the *Negros*, either is so called of the River *Niger*, or of the black colour of the Inhabitants. It hath on the East, *Ethiopia Superior*; West, the *Atlantick Ocean*; North, *Lybia*; and South, the Kingdom of *Manicongo* in *Ethiopia Inferior*.

The Inhabitants at most want the use of reason; most alienate from dexterity of wit, and all Arts and Sciences; prone to luxury, and are for the greater part Idolaters. The Country is abundantly stored with Gold and Silver, very fine and pure The River *Niger* here, as the River *Nilus* in *Ægypt*, overfloweth the adjacent Fields for the space of 40 dayes, and in so many more recollects his waters into his proper Channels.

Natures of the People.

Riches.

The chief Provinces or Kingdoms (of which here are twenty five) are.

Gualata: this Province was subdued by the King of *Tombuto*; a beggarly, thievish lying Countrey, as any is in the World; they anoint their hair

Kingdoms or Provinces.

hair every day with the fat of Fish, for great gallantry, whereof they stink exceedingly. The Women esteem it their chiefest parts of goodly feature, to have large breasts, which by Art and stretching some have them hanging to their Navel.

Guinea. *Guinea* confineth with *Gualata*; here there is neither Town nor Castle, but *Mina*, built and fortified by the *Portugal*, for their better trading here. They have some Snakes here of thirty foot long; Spiders as big as the palm of ones hand: store of Camelions, blue Parrots, and many sorts of Apes. They esteem it a great part of beauty to have a flat Nose.

Tombutum. *Tombutum*: this is the richest Prince in all this part of *Africk*, keeping a Royal Palace; he hath some Scepters that weigh 13000 pound weight a piece: The King will admit no *Jews* into the City, he hateth them so, yet he loveth and maintaineth a great number of learned men.

Melli. *Melli*, a Countrey of three Hundred miles in length, hath the richest, civilest, and industriousest Inhabitants of any amongst these *Negrites*.

Cano

Cano is a Countrey abounding in Lemmons and Pomegranates. *Cano.*

Gialoſi: the people hereof are of that admirable nimbleneſs, that they will leap on a Horſe when he gallopeth, and ſtand upright when he runs faſteſt. *Gialoſi.*

Benin: here the people go naked until they are married, and then are clothed from the waſt to the knees: the King hereof hath 600 Wives, with all which twice a year he goeth in pomp; the Gentlemen have ſome 80, ſome 90; the meaneſt 12: Men and Women pinck their bodies, putting thereon greaſe mixed with colour; here they offer their wives to Strangers. *Benin.*

Nubia ſtretcheth from *Gaoga* unto *Nilus*, having the *Ægyptian* confines on the North, and the Deſarts of *Goran* on the South: *Dangala* is their chief Town, and hath 10000 Families; but ill built, their Houſes being Chalk and Straw: the Inhabitants with their Traffick to *Cairo* become rich; there is in this Kingdom great ſtore of Corn, Sugar, Civet, Sandal, and Ivory. They have a ſtrong poyſon here, the tenth part of a Grain whereof will kill a man in a quarter of an hour; one Ounce is ſold for 100 Duckats. *Nubia.*

Bornum. *Bornum*: here the People have neither Children, Wives, nor names, but are distinguished by some external accident.

Gaoga. *Gaoga*: this Kingdom hath neither civility, letters, nor Government. The chief Towns of these Provinces are, *Tombutum*, *Genny*, *Agadez*, *Guangara*, *Songum*, and *Choninam*, the third City in estimation of all *Africk*.

Thus much of the Land of the *Negros*.

ETHIOPIA Superior, or the Empire of PRESTER JOHN.

THis is the greatest and powerfullest Prince in all *Africk*; his Dominion begins at the entrance of the *Red-Sea*, and stretcheth to the entrance of the Island of *Seine*, North; East, on *Ægypt*, and the Desarts of *Nubia*: and on the South-side, on *Monemugi*. It contains in compass 4000 *Italian* miles. The Region is

Fertility. scarce in Wheat, but plenty in Rice, Barley, Pease, and Beans: They have abundance

abundance of Sugar, Minerals of all ſorts, and infinite Herds of Oxen and Sheep; they have no Coyn of Gold or Silver, Salt is the moſt currant money. The Mountains and Woods are full of *Baſſill*, and other odoriferous Plants. The people are much inclined to Barbariſm, deſtitute of learning, not to be credited unleſs they ſwear by the life of their Prince: they hate a Smith equally with the Devil; their colour is generally Olive-tawny.

Natures of the People

The Natives are generally baſe and Idle, the better ſort have the modeſty to attire themſelves, though it be but in Lions and Tigers Skins; their Religion is mixt, Chriſtians they have, but yet differ from us, for they Circumciſe both ſexes: They have a cuſtom in *Dobas* one of the ſeventy tributary Kingdoms of this Empire, that none of their Men may marry till he hath killed 12 Chriſtians; the Emperours Court reſts not long in any one place, but is moveing as well for Houſing as Retinue, for it conſiſts of Tents only to the number of 60000 and incompaſſeth in about 12 or 13 miles.

Rivers.

Their chief Rivers are *Abas*, *Tocaſit*, and *Nilus*.

There

There are in this Empire 70 tributary Kingdoms, the chief whereof are.

Barnagasso. *Barnagasso*: this Kingdom is situate upon the *Red-Sea*; it stretcheth from *Suachen* almost to the mouth of the Streights; it hath no other Port on the *Red-Sea* but *Erocco*, neither hath the *Prester* any other Port in all his Dominion but this; and of late the *Turk* hath taken this, with that of *Suachen*, and forced the Governour of this Province to compound for the yearly sum of 1000 Ounces of Gold.

Tigramahon. *Tigramahon*: this Kingdom lyeth between *Nilus*, *Marabo*, *Angote*, and the Sea. *It* hath in it *Cazunio*, supposed to be the Royal Seat of that Queen that visited *Solomon*.

Angote. *Angote* is between *Tigramahon* and *Amare*; in this Kingdom *Iron* and Salt is currant money.

The Hill *Amarah.* *Amara* is situate in the midst of the Countrey, here is a steep Hill dilating it self in a round form, many dayes journey in compass. *It* is situate in a Plain, extending it self every way without other Hill in the same, for the space of 30 leagues; the form is round

round; the height is such, that it is a dayes work to ascend from the bottom to the top; the air above is wholesome and delectable, and they live there very long without sickness; there are 34 Palaces on the top, spacious, sumptuous, and beautiful, where the Princes of the Royal blood have their abode, with their Families.

Xoa: this Kingdom hath store of Corn and Cattle. *Xoa.*

Goyame: this Kingdom hath plenty of Gold, here only, and in the Hills of the *Moon*, is found the Unicorn, which is seldom seen, only the Horn is found, which he casteth in manner of the Hart. *Goyame.*

Fatigar: in *Fatigar* is a Lake on the top of a high Mountain, 12 miles in compass, stored with Fish; and thence run many Rivers stored with the same Fish. *Fattigar.*

Guegere was sometime call'd *Mero*; the Inhabitants are confederate with the *Turks* & *Moors* against the *Abassines*: it is an Island situate in the River *Nilus*. *Guegere.*

The chief Cities of this Kingdom are *Saba* and *Zambra*; besides these 2 there is none that have above three thousand Houses in them, but these are

populous

populous and magnificent, with Towers, Temples, triumphant Arches, Obelisks, Pyramides, and the like tokens of Industry, Antiquity, and Majesty.

Saba was founded by the Queen which visited *Solomon*, and was the Mother- ity of the Empire. It hath 5000 Houses, great and sumptuous; the Streets spacious, with Portals and Pent-Houses; it hath four choice Gates, all Alablaster and Jasper, wrought with antique works; the great doors of Cedar, curiously carved; the wayes that lead to these for the space of two leagues, are set with Palms, Planes, Oranges, Cedars, Cypress, and other Trees on both sides, for shade and fruit. Near to this City are Mines of Gold, Gardens, and other places of pleasure and profit.

Zambra is greater, containing 30000 Houses and innumerable concourse of people. It stands in the Kingdom of *Caffates*, and near the great Lake, called hereof *Zambra*, where the Emperour leaving his wonted manner of removeing up and doun in Tents, hath fixed his Court-

Royal

Royal; and yet without the City are many Tents belonging to the Court. The other Cities are *Cossonum*, *Zimeta*, *Arumi*, *Erânco*, and *Suichen*; besides the Kings Court, which is as a wandering City; for with his tents and Pavilions belonging to him, he covereth no less than ten miles.

Their Houses in *Ethiopia* are for the most part round; and all of Earth; flat-roofed: covered with thatch: compassed with yards. They sleep on Ox-Hides; they have neither Table nor Table-Clothes, but have their Meat served in on wooden Platters; some eat Flesh raw; others broyl it. Buildings.

The Person of this Emperour is very much honoured, nay adored by the Common People, to whom he sheweth himself but thrice a year, (*viz.*) *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Holy-Rood*.

Thus much of the *Ethiopian Empire*.

Of

Of ETHIOPIA *Exterior.*

ETHiopia *Inferior*, called also *Exterior*, hath on the East, the *Red-Sea*; West, the *Æthiopian Ocean*; North, *Terra Nigrarum*; and South, the *Southern Ocean*.

Division. The usual division of this Region is into five parts, (*viz*) *Aian*, *Benomotapa*, *Zanzibar*, *Cafaria*, and *Congo*.

Aian. *Aian* after the *Arabian* account, containeth all that Region that lyeth between the mouth of the *Red-Sea*, and *Quilimanci*, being for the most part on the Sea-coast inhabited by the said *Arabians* but in the *Inland*-part thereof are People of a black heathenish Nation.

It comprehendeth two Kingdoms, *Adel* and *Adea*; the former of which extendeth it self from the mouth of the *Red-Sea*, to the *Cape Guardafu*, South and West: it bordereth on the Dominion of *Prester John*, about the Kingdom of *Fatigar*.

It aboundeth with Flesh, Honey, Wax, Corn, Gold, *Ivory*. The chief City

City is *Arar*: *Zeila* also and *Barbora* pertain to this Kingdom, Cities without the *Streit* on the *Sea*, much frequented by Merchants. *It* is stored with variety of Merchandize, and yieldeth some representation of Antiquity in building thereof, consisting of Lime and stone.

Adea is situate between *Adel*, *Abessia*, and the *Sea*, to which last it is tributary. The chief Towns are *Bravi*, *Pate*, and *Gozia*; these two last belong to the *Portugal*. *Adea.*

Zanzibar extendeth from the River *Quilimanci* to *Benomotape*: It is a low, remy, woody Countrey, with many Rivers, which by the extremity of moisture causes the Air to be intemperate. From the Waste upward they go naked. *Zanzibar*

Herein are contained the Territories of *Melinde*, *Mombara*, *Quiola*, *Mozambique*, and others.

Melinde is the name of a Kingdom, and of the chief City thereof. The Inhabitants near the *Sea* are *Moors*, and build their Houses after the manner of *Europe*.

Quiloa is the name of a City and Island, which is a Kingdom of the *Quiola.*

Moors, and extendeth her Dominion far in the Coaſt. The People of this Iſland uſe when they have female-Children born, to ſew up their private paſſages of nature, leaving only a ſmall paſſage for the Urine; and if they want this ſign of their Virginity when they are married, they are diſgracefully ſent home to their Parents, and by them as opprobriouſly received.

Here are divers other Kingdoms alſo, as *Mombara*, *Mozimba*, *Macua*, *Embeve*; and againſt them the Promontory *Praſſum*.

Mozambique. *Mozambique*: by this name is ſignified a Kingdom in the *Continent* and *Iſland*, alſo with a ſafe harbour. *Mozambique Iſland* is inhabited by *Portugals*, which have there a ſtrong Caſtle. Here the *Portugals* Ships winter; they have trade in the *Continent*, in *Sena*, *Macura*, *Sofala*, and *Cuama*.

Sofala. *Sofala* is a rich Kingdom, and abounds in Gold and Ivory; it lyeth between *Cuama* and *Magnice*, two Rivers. Here the *Portugals* have on a little Iſland a Port and Factory of very rich Trade, the People bringing great quantity of Gold for their Cloth and other Commodities; it is

ſup-

ſuppoſed that it amounteth to two millions yearly. *Urſe* is of opinion that this *Sofala* is that which in *Solomon*'s time was called *Ophir*.

Beſides theſe Kingdoms beforementioned, here are *Gorova*, *Colta*, *Norzuge*, *Moneulo*, *Baduis*, and *Monomagi*, which is rich in Gold.

Benomotopa is almoſt invironed round with Waters, having on the Weſt and South, the River called *Rio D' Infanto*; on the Eaſt, the *Ocean*; and on the North, the River *Quama*. *Benomotopa.*

This Countrey is in compaſs 450 miles, and aboundeth with ſuch ſtore of Elephants, that no leſs than 5000 are yearly killed for their Teeths ſake. Here are ſaid to be 3000 Mines of Gold; the chief being *Manica*, *Boro*, and *Quiticni*. The Mines neareſt to *Sofala* are thoſe of *Manica*, which are in wide Champaignes, compaſſed with Mountains 90 miles in circuit.

The places where the Gold is, appear and are known by the dryneſs and barrenneſs of the Soyl.

In the Mines of *Boro* and *Quiticni*, and in the Rivers, is found Gold, but not ſo pure.

The chief Provinces are *Matana*, *Ipeva*, *Melchutha*, *Quinibebe*, *Berfaca*, and *Banagall*.

The chief Cities are *Benomotopa*, *Zimbas*, and *Tongum*, the Kings Seat.

Natures of the People

All the People of this Region are of curled Hair, and are more ingenuous than those which are against *Mozambique*, *Quiloa*, and *Melinde*; among whom are many that eat Mans Flesh, and let their Kine blood to satisfie their thirst. They punish nothing more than Witch-craft, Adultery, and Theft.

Cafraria.

Cafraria hath on the East, *Rio D' Infanto*; West and South, the *Ocean*; and North, *Lunæ Montes*. The People live like Beasts, and are as black as Pitch. Here are in this Countrey besides great herds of Oxen and Sheep, abundance of Deer, Antilopes, Baboons, Foxes, Hares, Ostriches, Cranes, Pelicans, Herons, Geese, Ducks, Pheasants, Partridges. In this Countrey near the *Cape of good Hope*, the People esteem so much of Brass or Iron, and other trifles, that they would exchange their Cowes and Sheep, for a piece of old Iron scarce worth four pence.

Congo

Congo hath on the East, *Anbassia*; *Congo.*
West, the *Ethiopian Ocean*; North, the *Land of Negros*; and South, the Hills called *Dunæ Montes*.
In some by-Provinces of this Country of *Congo*, the Inhabitants are *Anthropophagi*, and have Shambles of Mans Flesh, as we have for meat. They Kill their own Children in the birth, to avoid the trouble of breeding them, and preserve their Nation with stolne Bratts from their Neighbouring Countries.

The Provinces of this Kingdom are, 1. *Matama*: this is a Kingdom great and mighty; the Air thereof is wholsome; the Earth outwardly furnished with store of Fruits; inwardly with Mines of Chrystal, and other Metals. *Fertility.*

Angola was sometime a Province of this Kingdom, but it is now a Kingdom of it self, and very populous. Here are Mines of Silver, and most excellent Copper. They have many Kine, but love Dogs better than any other Flesh, and fat them to the Shambles.

These Countreys are very populous, insomuch that they sell to the

Portugals yearly 28000 Slaves. The chief Towns are, 1. *Benza*, called by the *Portugals* S. *Saviours*. 2. S. *Paul*, lying on the Sea-shore. It is the principal Haven in these parts.

Thus much of *Ethiopia Exterior*.

ÆGYPT.

THis Kingdom is confined on the East, with the *Arabian* Desarts, those of *Barca*, *Lybia*, and *Numidia*, West, South, it is divided from *Ethiopia* by the great *Cataract*; and North, with the *Ægyptian Sea*, being part of the *Mediterranean*. A Coast dangerous and unhospitable, full of flats, having no Haven but that of *Alexandria*, which is by a Desart divided from the rest of the habitable Countrey; so that it is neither by Sea nor Land to be invaded, but with much difficulty. It is said to extend from North to South, 560 miles, and in breadth from *Rosetta* to *Damietta*, one Hundred and forty.

This Countrey of *Ægypt* is divided into three Provinces, *viz*. *Sahid*, *Errsia*, and *Maremina*; *Sahid* exceeds the

reſt in Line, all ſort of Pulſes, Poultery and Cattel: *Erriſia* in Fruits and Rice; and *Maremina* in Cottons and Sugar. Throughout the Countrey they have no Wines, yet want they none, in that they deſire them not: here are no Trees to ſpeak of but ſuch as are planted in Orchards, ſave Palm Trees only, of which they have great plenty. The people eat little Fleſh: freſh Cheeſe, ſoure Milk made ſolid, Roots, Fruits, and Herbs, eſpecially *Colocaſia* a kind of a Colewort being their principal Suſtenance, bakeing their Bread in Cakes upon the Hearth, and mingling therewith the ſeeds of Coriander.

Fertility.

The wonderful fertility of this Soyl, is rather to be admired than expreſſed; in times paſt reputed the Granary of the whole World. Amongſt other Commodities which this Earth doth yield, and are fetched hence by Forreigners, are Sugar, Flax, Rice, all manner of Grain, Linnen Cloth, Hides, Salt, *Butargio* and *Caſſia* being now the principal.

Riches.

In this Countrey alſo are ſtore of Camels, Horſes, Aſſes, Oxen,

Sheep, and Goats of a very large size; as also Poultry, hatched in a different manner from all other Countreys, not by the sitting of the Hen, but the heat of Furnaces or Ovens, in which their Eggs are orderly laid in Dung, and by a gentle heat brought to Animation: here are also plenty of Mettals, good Wines, and choice Fruits, as Lemons, Oranges, &c.

Nilus.

The fertility of this Countrey proceeds from the Inundation of *Nilus*, which from the fifteenth of *June*, overfloweth the Countrey for the space of forty dayes, and in as many more gathers his waters again; if it flow not the height of fifteen Cubits, then is the Earth deficient of her abundance of increase for want of moisture; and if above seventeen, it cannot produce its natural operation: but if the mean be granted, there is no Countrey can bragg of such abundance; the Corn being all inned before the first of *May*: During this Inundation the Cattle lye on Hills and in the Towns, to which they are driven before hand; as for the Towns and Villages, they

they ſtand all on the tops of Hills; Commerce and entercourſe is not a jot diminiſhed, for Skiffs and like Boats ſupply the places of Horſes and Camels.

The River *Nilus* now in theſe dayes begins to ariſe with the Riſeing Sun on the ſeventeenth of *June*, and although ſeventeen Cubits formerly were the utmoſt limits of its ſwelling, yet now it uſually riſeth to twenty four Cubits: The people here owe not only their Riches but themſelves to this River; for the Plague which here oft miſerably rageth, upon the firſt of the Flood inſtantly ceaſeth, inſomuch as when five Hundred dye at *Cairo* the day before, which is nothing rare, not one doth dye the day following.

Nature of the People.

The people of this Countrey are not black but Tawny, of mean Stature, and ſpare of Body; active and quick of foot, devoted to Luxury, Cowardly, Cruel, and in their dealings with other Men, more obſervant than faithful, of a wit much inclining to craftineſs; Their Women are of the ſame Complexion with the Men, very fruitful in Child-bearing having

three or four at a birth: Those which dwell in the Cities have their Arms and Ancles graced with Bracelets and hoops of Gold or Silver; contrary to the custome in all places else, the Women make water standing, and the Men couring on their knees.

The chief Cities of this Kingdom are, 1. *Alexandria*, once the Metropolis of *Africa*, but now hath nothing left her but her ruines, and those ill witnesses of her perished beauties; only the Walls remain, one within another imbattled, and garnished with sixty eight Turrets, rather stately than strong. The buildings as they are now, are mean and few, erected on the ruines of the former; that part that lyeth along the shore inhabited only, the rest desolate; the Walls almost quadrangular, on each side a Gate; one opens towards *Nilus*, another regards *Mariotis*, a third the Desarts of *Bracha*, and the fourth the Haven.

Saint *Mark* the first Bishop of this City was here Martyred, for the testimony of Christ; St. *Athanasius* was Bishop also of this City and was here born, he was the Author of the Creed beginning

ginning with *Quicunque vult*, and called after his name *Athanasius* Creed.

Inhabited it is by *Moors*, *Turks*, *Jews*, *Christians*, *Heathens*, and *Grecians*, more in regard of Merchandize, (for *Alexandria* is a free Port both for friend or enemy) than for the conveniency of the place, being seated where they have neither Tillage nor Pasturage. They keep good store of Goats, with ears hanging to the ground, which feed among the ruines. In the Isle of *Pharos* stands a Castle, which defends the entrance of the Haven; ten in the Hundred is to be paid for all the Commodities that is there brought a shore, only Moneys pay but one and a half; whereof they take an exact account, that thereby they may aim at the value of the returned Commodities, then paying eleven in the hundred even for such Commodities as are in value unaltered; at so high a rate is this free Traffick purchased, the *Mahumetan* paying as much as the *Christian*; the *Jews* pay unto the *Bassa* for Custom 20000 *Maidens* a day but the Traffick of the *Portugal*, *English*, and *Dutch* hi-

ther

ther. is not discontinued, they bringing such Wares to their several homes by the back-side of *Africk*.

2. *Rosetta* is another City standing on a branch of the River *Nile*; the Houses here are all brick, flat-roofed, as they are generally in those hotter Countreys, for the *Moors* use much to lye on the tops of their Houses: Raw-hides are here an excellent Commodity, from hence transported into *Italy*

3. *Cairo*, a City of marvellous strength, seated on the East side of the River, at the foot of the Rocky Mountain *Mocat*; it is in compass about eight miles, the Streets narrow, the Houses high, built all of Stone almost to the top; at the end of every Street is a Gate, making the Streets as defensive as a Castle: The Houses are more beautified without, than commodious within, being ill contrived, with cumbersome passages; they are flat and plaistered; above the wall surmounting the roof commonly of single brick; their locks and Keys be of Wood, even to doores that are plated with *Iron*, Their Mosques exceed in magnificency of which there are a great number

in

in this City: Here are alſo divers goodly Hoſpitals, both for building, revenue, and attendance: the next to theſe in beauty, are the great mens *Seraglio*'s, by which if a *Chriſtian* ride, they pull him from his Aſs with indignation and contumely. The ſtreets are unpaved, and exceeding dirty after Rain, which ſeldom happens here. In the heart of the Town ſtands a ſpacious *Cane*, which they call a *Beſeſtan*, in which are ſold all kind of Wares of the finer ſort. Three principal Gates there be in this City, *Beb Anfre*, toward the *Red Sea*; *Beb Zueila*, leading to *Nilus*, and the old Town; and *Bebell Futuly*, on the North of the City, opening toward the Lake *Esbiky*.

They are uſually viſited here, every ſeventh year, with a dreadful Peſtilence; yet the City is ſtill ſo populous, that it is conceived to be in good health, if there die not above a 1000 in a day, or 300000 within that year.

This City is inhabited by *Moors*, *Turks*, *Negroes*, *Jews*, *Copties*, *Greeks*, and *Armenians*, who are here the pooreſt, and every where the honeſt-

eſt:

cit: most of the inhabitants consist of Merchants and Artificers; and though they frequent no Forreign Marts, yet they have great Commerce with divers other Nations for Silks, Fruits, Wax, and the Soveraign *Balsamo*, good for all sorts; besides many other Commodities of Cotton, Wooll, rich Stuffs, of Cloth of Gold and Silver, and the best Sattins, Damasks, Taffaties and Grograms, that are in the whole world: But the main Commodity which comes hither, is brought over-land by *Caravans* from *Mecha*, as precious Stones, Spices, Stuffs of *India*, Indico, Gums, Amber, all sorts of Perfumes; our *English* have but ill utterance for their Cloths in these hot Countries. Some four miles from this great City stand the *Pyramids*, sirnamed the *Worlds Wonder*.

In this City hath the *Bassa* his residence, and commandeth as absolute Soveraign; under whom are 16 *Sanziacks*, and an 100000 *Spacheis*: it is present death to be drunk here.

Six days journey from *Cairo*, up the River, stands the City *Sajett*, where Christ and his Mother were said

said to have made their abode until the death of *Herod*.

The other Cities of note in this Kingdom, are *Sues*, a Haven-Town, standing on the North-end of the *Red Sea*; *Damietta*, a Port-Town. There stand also the two ancient famous Cities of *Thebes* and *Memphis*, now known only in their ruines.

An incredible number of Cities are reported by Authors to have been in this Country of *Egypt*, 20000 by *Pliny*; but *Diodorus Siculus* saith 3000, and *Ortelius* says only 300: Great is the difference in account amongst them.

On the East-side of *Egypt* standeth the *Red Sea*, so called of the colour of the Sand. It is famous for the passage of the *Israelites* through it.

Cyrene, and the Isle *Pharos*, are reckoned as parts of this Kingdom; *Cyrene* hath East, *Egypt*; West, the Kingdom of *Tunis*; North, the *Mediterranean*; and South, the Hill *Atlas*. In this Country stood the Oracle of *Jupiter Ammon*, whither when *Alexander* travelled, he saw for four days space, neither Man, Beast, Bird, Tree, nor River. The chief Cities are *Cyrene*. *Cyrene*,

Cyrene, *Arsinoa*, and *Baria*; the Soil is barren of water and fruits; the people are uncivil, and thefthous.

This Country is ill stored with Towns, and hath not many Villages, the people living up and down in scattered houses, and at such a distance, as if it were in so many Islands. At *Cyrene* was *Simon* born, whom the *Jews* compelled to carry our Saviours Cross.

Isle *Pharos*, or *Magrah*.

Pharos is a little Island over against *Alexandria*, in which for the benefit of Sailers was built a Watch-Tower, reckoned one of the seven Wonders of the world.

Revenues.

The Revenue which the *Turk* receiveth hence, is three millions yearly, two of which is distributed to support the charge of his Vicegerent *Bashaw*, and presidary Souldiers.

Thus much of *Egypt*, and the Continent of *Africk*.

OF

OF AMERICA

America is so called, because *Americus Vespusius* discovered it. The most usual name among the Mariners is the *Western Indies*, because of the West situation; and *India*, because by that name they express all wealthy, if remote Regions.

The generality of the Natives here do worship the Sun, Moon, and Stars; and they have their other Spirits, which they call their *Zemes*, and adore them in Images made of Cotton, Wooll, which oft-times by the delusion of Satan seem to move, and utter an hideous noise, that works in these poor Idolatours a great awe, lest they should harm them; and the rest of their Customs are answerable to their Religion, beastly: they go naked, and are very lustful people, without distinction of Sex; in many places they are *Anthropophagi*,

phagi, and prey upon each other like Wolves; They labour not much to sustain themselves but are rather content to take what the Earth can yield without Tillage, This of the *Indians* in general.

This new World is very plentiful in Spices, Fruits, and such like Creatures as the old World never knew; burdened with such store of Kine and Bulls, that the *Spaniards* have killed Thousands of them yearly for their Hides and Tallow; blest with such abundance of Gold, that the *Spaniards* found in their Mines more Gold than Earth; a Metal which the *Americans* exchanged for Hammers, Knives, Axes, and the like tools of Iron.

America is commonly divided by that *Ibstmus*, or neck of narrow passage of Land at *Darien*, into 2 parts: the one called *Northern America*, or *Mexicana*; the other *Southern America*, or *Peruana*.

MEXICANA.

MExicana containeth the Northern Tract, and comprehendeth the distinct Provinces of *Mexico*, *Quivira*, *Nocaragua*, *Incutan*, *Florida*, *Virginia*, *Norumbega*, *Nova Francia*, *Corterialis*, and *Estotilandia*. Provinces.

Mexico giving name to half *America*, is now called *Nova Hispania*. In this Countrey is that excellent Tree called *Mett*, which hath forty kinds of Leaves, which serve for many uses. *Mexico.*

This is an excellent Countrey, full of all variety almost in every kind usual with us, and exceeds in varieties full of wonder: The *Mett*-Tree they dress like our Vine, and order it so, that it yields them almost all useful necessaries; the Leaves serve them instead of Paper, and of the Vine-Bark they make Flax, Mantles, Mats, Shooes, Girdles, and Cordage: The *Spaniards* are Masters here.

It aboundeth with golden sanded Rivers, and is very much furnished with Riches.

with gold, and glorieth in the Mountain *Propochampeche*, which is of the same nature as *Ætna* and *Vesuvius*.

It hath on the East, *Incatan*, West, *California*; South, *Peruana*; the Northern bounds are unknown: it is divided into four parts.

Gallicia Nova. The first part is *Gallicia Nova*, the principal Cities whereof are, *Xalis*, *Guadaliara*, *New Mexico*, *Coanum*, *Compostella*; this is a Bishops See: S. *Esprit*, S. *Michael*, where is a Colony of *Spaniards*; stony it is, and rough, yet yieldeth Mines good plenty.

Mechuachan. 2. *Mechuachan*, containing in circuit 80 leagues, is one of the best Countries in *New Spain*, abounding in Mulberry-Trees, Silk, Honey, Wax, black Amber. The men are tall, strong and active, and some to be of a good wit. The chief Towns are, *Smsoige*, *Pasour*, *Colima*, and *Valedolit*; this is a Bishops See. The chief Havens are St. *Anthonies*, and St. *James*, or St. *Jago*.

Gnastachan. 3. *Gnastachan*, which is most poor in the natural Commodity. The chief City is *Tlascalan*, the chief City in all these parts, next to *Mexico*.

2. *Villeriche*,

2. *Ulleriche*, a Port-Town very wealthy, because all the Traffick of *Old* and *New Spain* do pass through it. The *Spaniſh* have in it two Colonies; *Paunco*, and St. *James* in the Vallies.

4. *Tremiſtatan*, or *Mexico*; this is the greateſt and nobleſt of all theſe four: In it are the Cities of 1. *Villarucha*. 2. *Antithero*. 3. *Mecciocan*. 4. *Ottopan*; and 5. *Mexico*, the Seat of an Archbiſhop, and of the *Spaniſh* Viceroy. It is in compaſs ſix miles, and contains 6000 houſes of *Spaniards*, and 60000 of *Indians*. The people are witty and induſtrious; good hardy Craftſmen, and rich Merchants. In it alſo is an Univerſity, a Printing Houſe, and a Mint for Coynage. *Tremiſtatan.*

Quivira is ſeated on the moſt Weſtern part of *America*, over againſt *Tartary*. It is full of Herbage, and enjoyeth a temperate Air. The people hereof are deſirous of Glaſs more than of Gold: the chief riches of this Country are their Kine, which to them are both Meat, Drink, and Cloth. Her Provinces are *Cibola*, and *Nova Albion*. *Quivira.*

1. *Cibola*

Cibola. 1. *Cibola* lyeth on the East side and taketh its name from the chief City; the next is *Tetontoa.*

Nova Albion. 2. *Nova Albion* lyeth on the West towards *Tartary.* It was first discovered by Sir *Francis Drake*, and by him called *Nova Albion.* The Country is abundant in Fruit; the People are given to Hospitality, but withal to Witchcraft, and adoration of Devils. The chief City is *Nova Albion.*

Nicaragua *Nicaragua* is South-East from *Mexico*, with whom it agreeth in nature, both in Soil and Inhabitants.

The Country is pleasing to the eye, and abounding in all things necessary: it is as plentiful of Parrots as *England* is of Crows. The chief Cities are, 1. *New Granada.* 2. *Leo*, a Bishops See. It is reported that in this Country there is a Tree, that withereth at a mans touch.

Incutan. *Incutan*; This Country of *Incutan* is 900 miles in circuit, and is a Peninsula, it is situate over against the Ile *Cuba*, and is divided into three parts. *Incutan*: Cities of greatest worth are, 1. *Campechium, Sidæ, Lancum.* 2. *Guatimala*; whose chief Towns are *Guatimala, Cassuea*, and *Giapa.* 3. *Acasomill.*

mill, vulgarly called *Santa Cruza*. The chief Town whereof is *Santa Cruza*. The People of this Country adored the Cross before they heard of Christ.

Florida hath on the East, *Mare del Nort*; West, *Mexico*; North, *Nova Francia*; and South, *Virginia*. This Country aboundeth in fruits, and hath good quantity of gold and silver. Emeralds are also found here; and here are Turquoyes and Pearls. The principal Cities are *Arx Carolina*, St. *Helens*, St. *Matthews*. Here are also three strong Forts held by the Spaniard, viz. St. *James*. St. *Philip*. and St. *Austin*. *Florida*.

Carolina, is a new established Colony of English, being that part of *Florida*, which adjoyns to *Virginia*, and makes its northern bounds in the latitude of 36 degrees; and the Southern bounds in the 29 degrees; on the East it is washed with the Atlantick Ocean; and on the West it hath that large Tract of Land, which runneth into the Pacifique Ocean. *Carolina*.

This Country is blest with a temperate and wholesome air, so agreeable and favourable to the English constitutions, Temperature of the Aire,

tutions, that it hath invited ſeveral Engliſh from moſt of the *American Iſlands*, to come and live here; it being generally accounted one of the beſt Colonies that ever the Engliſh were Maſters of: for here is health, pleaſure, and profit to be found, which cannot be met with, in ſo large meaſure, in any Country of the *Indies*.

Natures of the People.

The Natives here, though illiterate, yet are they people of ready wit, and good underſtanding, and generally well proportionate: they are great favourers of the Engliſh, with whom they live in love and friendſhip, and upon all occaſions ready to contribute their aſſiſtance unto them: they are generally of a good and honeſt meaning, contenting themſelves with mean Diet and Apparel, much given to Mirth and Dancing, and prone to Honour and Valour, which ingageth them in continual Wars one with another, the Country being divided into ſeveral petty Kingdoms, and ſeveral *Indian* Towns, which are generally the habitations of their ſeveral Kings: they worſhip one God as Creator and Governour

vernour of all things, to whom their High Priest offers sacrifice; but believes he hath something else to do, then to regard humane affairs, but doth commit the government thereof to lesser deities, that is to good and evil Spirits, to whom their inferiour Priests makes their devotion and Sacrifice; when any of them die, they interr with the Corps, Provisions and housholdstuffe for the *Elizium* or next world, which they fancy to be beyond the Mountains and *Indian* Ocean.

The chief Commodities which this Country doth and may afford are wines, oyl, silk, cotton, indico, ginger, tobacco, *&c.* *It* abounds also with Fruits, as apricots, peaches, grapes, olives, walnuts, apples, pears, plumbs, cherries, figs, mulberries, quinces, straw-berries, water-melons, marachocks, oranges, limmons, pomegranates and pome-citrons; and the earth is very apt to produce and bring to maturity all sorts of garden herbs, roots, *&c.* and corn: Here are also cedar trees, poplar, bay, ash, and pine, with several others, whose names are yet unknown; in this Country also

commodities.

are several navigable Rivers well stored with excellent fish of sundry sorts, here are also great plenty of wild Fowl, as Geese, Cranes, Swans, Herons, Curlews, Heathcocks, Oxeys, Brants, Dotterels, VVigeons, Teals, and Ducks, and Mallard in an undestroyable quantity; in the Woods also are store of Deer, Hares, Conies, &c. Pheasant, Turkeys, Partridges, Turtle Doves, Wood-Pigeons, with great variety and plenty of smal birds.

English Settlements. There are two considerable Settlements here of the English, one at *Albemarle* River in the North, and the other about the midst of the country on *Athly* River, which is likely to be the scale of Trade for the whole country, as being situated very commodious for shipping.

Virginia. *Virginia* hath on the East, *Mare del Nort*; North, *Norumbega*; South, *Florida*; and West, we know not what limit. It is so fruitful, that two acres of Land will return four hundred Bushels of Corn. There is said to be rich Veins of Allum, Pitch, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, store of Cedar, Grapes, Oyl, plenty of sweet Gums, Dies, Timber-trees, Mines of Iron and Copper

Copper, and abundance of Fruit, Fishes Beasts, Fowl, and of that Herb or Grain, which they call *Maize*.

The Air of *Virginia* is now sweet and wholesome, and the clime of late very agreeable to the English, since the clearing of woods, so that now few die of the country disease, called the Seasoning. Temperature of the air.

The chief Commodities which this Country doth or may produce, are Tobacco, Hemp, Flax, Hops, Rape-seed, Annis-seed, Woade, Madder, Pot-ashes, Honey, Wax and Silk, if they would make it, Saxafras, Sarsaparilla; it abounds also with all sorts of trees, fruits and fowls, mentioned before in *Carolina*: Here are also great store of wild Beasts, as Lions, Bears, Leopards, Tygers, Wolves, and Doggs like Tigers, but bark not; Bufelves, Elks, whose flesh is as good as Beef, and their Skins as buff; Bevers, Foxes, Poll-cats, Muscats, *&c.* And for tame Cattel Cowes, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, and Horses; and there are not only great store, but great variety of Fish. Commodities.

The Natives are generally well proportioned, stout, of a swarthy com-

Complexion, their hair black and flaggy, which they wear long; They are of a ready wit, very subtil and treacherous: not much addicted to Labour, being too great lovers of their ease; They are much given to Hunting and going to Wars with each other, their weapons are Bowes and Arrows, at which they are very expert, but of late they have got the use of Guns and other Weapons; they are very obedient to their Kings, their Priests are accounted Conjurers, and they worship the Devil for fear, least he should destroy them. They anoint their Bodies with certain Oyls mixt with Bears grease; their Apparel is but mean, only contenting themselves with something to cover their nakedness: Their Houses are no better than our *English* Hogsties, and their Diet in meanness is answerable to their Houses.

Division of the Countrey.

That part of the Countrey possessed by our *English* is divided into several Counties, in each of which are Sheriffs, Justices of Peace, and other Officers, the names of the Counties are, 1. *Carotuck*, 2. *Charles*, 3. *Gloce, er*

ceſter, 4. *Hartford*, 5. *Henrico*, 6. *James*, 7. *New Kent*, 8. *Lancaſter*, 9. *Middleſex*, 10. *Naufmund*, 11. *Lower-Norfolk*, 12. *Northampton*, 13. *Northumberland*, 14. *Rappahanock*, 15. *Surry*, 16. *Warwick*, 17. *Weſtmoreland*, 18. *Iſle* of *Wight*, and *York*, in each of theſe Counties are held petty Courts every Moneth, from which they have Appeals to the Quarter Court, held at *James* Town.

Chief Rivers and Towns.

In this Countrey are ſeveral ſtrong and great Rivers, as *Cheſapeake Gulph*, *Cape-Henry*, *Pawhatan*, now called *James* River, *Pamawnke*, now *York* River, *Rappahanock*, or *Toppahanock*; the chief Towns are, *James Town*, *Elizabeth*, *Daleſ-gift*, *Wicoconioco*, *Bermuda* and others.

Mary Land hath South, *Virginia*; North, *New-England*, and *New-York*; Eaſt, the *Atlantick Ocean*; and *Delawair Bay*; and Weſt, the true *Meridian* of the firſt Fountain of the River *Patowmeck*.

Mary land.

As to the temperature of the Air, the Heats in Sumer receive ſuch ſeaſonable allayes from gentle Breezes, and freſh Showers of rain, and the cold in Winter, is of ſo little durance that the

Inhabitants cannot be said to suffer by either.

Natures of the People

The Natives as to their Complexion, Stature, Customes, dispositions Laws Religions, Apparel, Diet, Houses &c, are much the same as those of *Virginia*; being different Tribes, and Governed by several Kings as is before shewed.

Nature of the Soyl.

The Soyl is rich and fertile, naturally producing such Fruits, as Fish, Beasts, Fowle, Plants, Gums, Balsoms, &c, as is to be found in *Virginia* her Neighbour; but the great Trade of, *Mary Land* is Tobacco, which is accounted better than that of *Virginia*; and so finds great Vent abroad, insomuch as an Hundred Sail of Ships Trade hither in a year; and though they have here a competent Stock of money yet their chief way of Commerce is by way of Barter or Exchange of Commodities, and so for their Tobacco, they are furnished by the Merchants with all necessaries for themselves, Houses, Families, and Plantations.

This Province, where it is peopled with the English, is divided into ten Counties, *viz.* 1. *Cecil.* 2. *Dorchester.* 3. *Kent*

3. *Kent.* 4. *Somerset.* 5. *Talbot.* 6. *Ann-Arundel.* 7. *Baltemore.* 8. *Calvert.* 9. *Charles.* and 10. St. *Maries*; and Courts, and several Officers, Sheriffs, *&c.* as in *Virginia*; The chief Towns are *Calverton*, *Herrington*, *Harvey* Town, and St. *Maries* seated on St. *Georges* River, beautified with divers well built houses; here the general Assembly and Provincial Courts are kept: at *Maptapany*, about eight miles distant, the Governor, Mr. *Charles Calvert*, Lord *Baltemores* Son, hath a fair and pleasant house. *Division of the Country.*

The Rivers of Note in this Country are, *Chesopeak*, *Patterxmeck*, *Patuxent*, *Ann-Arundel* alias *Severn*, *Saquesabanock*, *Choptanck*, *Nawecoke*, *Pocomoke*, with several others. *Rivers.*

New York hath its name from his Royal Highness the Duke of *York*, the Proprietor thereof: It is that part of *New England* which the Dutch formerly seized and called *New Netherlands*. *New York.*

It is a Country of Rich and fertile Soil, well watered with Rivers, as is *Mary-land* already spoken of, and doth produce the same Beasts, Birds, Fish, Fruits, Commodities, Trees, *&c.* and *Fertility*

in as great plenty as *Mary-land*, and *Virginia*.

Natures of the People.

The Natives here are not much unlike the Indians of *Virginia*, &c. Upon the leaſt offence the Man turneth away his Wife and marrieth again, and the children begotten by her ſhe taketh with her, the Man not regarding them, fornication is here permitted. They worſhip the Devil as the other Indians of *Virginia* beforementioned do, and are in great fear of him; They have a cuſtome here which I think few women of *Europe* practice, for when theſe Indian women find themſelves quick with Child, they keep themſelves chaſt and untouched by man. And the like they obſerve in the time of their giving ſuck. Theſe Natives are much given to dancing Sports and Recreation, obſerving Feſtival times: their diet and habit is much like the other Indians, but they beſmear and paint their faces with ſeveral colours by way of Ornament; they ſeldom give quarter (when they fight with one another) to any ſave to women and children.

There is one conſiderable Town in this Countrey, poſſeſſed by the Engliſh

English and Dutch called *New York*, the ſame that the Dutch built and called *New Amſterdam*; it is well ſeated, both for trade and ſecurity in a ſmall Iſle called *Mahatan*, regarding the Sea, made ſo by *Hudſons* River, commodious for Shipping: the Town is large containing above 500 well built houſes and hath a Mayor, Alderman, and Sheriff, and Juſtices of Peace for their Magiſtrates, and a ſtrong fort called *James* Fort well defended with men and Ammunition for its ſecurity: They have a good trade with the Indians for the skins of Elks, Dear, Bears, Bevers, Otters, *&c.* and other Furs; And do likewiſe enjoy a good trade with the Engliſh.

The Northern part of this *Virginia* is called *New England*, full of good Towns and Forts, and is like to prove the greateſt, beſt, and happieſt Plantation of all this weſtern Continent. *New England.*

The Aire here in *New England* is found very healthful and agreeable to the Engliſh. which makes them poſſeſſe many Potent Colonies; but the Natives here are governed by their particular Kings, and do much differ Natures of the People

in customes and maners from one another, as those Indians inhabiting in *Mary-Land* and *Virginia*, and other parts of *America*: and do live generally at variance with each other; They have their several Towns and Cities.

Norumbega, *Norumbega* hath on the North *Nova Francia*; and South, *Virginia*; the air is of a good temper, the Soil fruitful, and the people indifferent civil; the Chief Town is called *Norumbega*, and is possessed by the French.

Nova Francia. *Nova Francia* hath on the North, *Terra Cortelialis*; and South, *Norumbega*; the earth is barren, the people barbarous; it is inhabited besides the Natives, with some few *French* men: The chief Towns are *Canada*, *Sanguinai*, and *Hochelagi*.

Terra Cortelialis *Terra Cortelialis*, or *di Laborodora*, hath on the North, *Estoitland*, and South, the River *Canada*: the men are barbarous, of colour brown, swift of foot; the chief of their Villages are *Breste*, *Cabo Marzo*, and *Santa Maria*. The Natives here live most in Caves, and are excellent Archers.

Estoitland *Estoitland* hath on the South, *Terra Cortelialis*: the Soil is enriched with natural

natural endowments; the Inhabitants are endowed with a greater readineſs of wit and ſoundneſs of judgement, than the other *Americans*. This Province is called by us Engliſh, the *New World*.

This Promontory is called *Elizabeth's Foreland*, and the Sea running by it is called *Forbiſhers* Streights, this Country yeilds plenty of Gold, but is extream cold, the people here are cloathed with Beaſts hides; and are skilled to make themſelves Boats of Sea-Calves skins, in which they venture into the main Sea without danger.

Thus much of *Mexicana*.

PERUANA.

Peruana containeth the Southern part of *America*; it is tyed to *Mexicana* by the *Iſthmus* or Streight of *Darien*, being no more than 17 miles broad; others make it but 12 only: It comprehendeth *Caſtella Aurea*, *Guiana*, *Peru*, *Braſil*, and *Chile*, and is in compaſs 17000 miles. From North to South, in this Country, there runs

a continued course of High mountains whose tops the very Fowls of the air cannot reach by flight; and from thence discend many admirable Rivers among which *Maragno* and *Argenteus* are most famous. The one for his extent, the other for his plenty of Silver. The Country is exceeding Rich, but the people differ not much from the worst of Beasts, they devour mans flesh, filthy worms, and what else comes in their way.

Castella Aurea.

Castella Aurea, so called for the abundance of Gold, containeth the Northern part of *Peruana*, and part of the *Isthmus*: It is admirably stored with silver, spices, pearls, and medicinal Herbs; and is divided into four Provinces, *viz. Castella del Oro*, *Nova Andaluzia*, *Nova Granada*, and *Cartagana*.

Castella del Oro, is situate in the very *Isthmus*. It is not very populous, by reason of the unhealthfulness of the air and the noysomeness of the standing Pools. The chief Cities are *Nombre de Dios*, on the East; and *Panama* on the West; through these Towns cometh all the traffick that cometh between *Spain* and *Peru*.

Nova

Nova Andaluzia hath on the North *Castello del Oro*; and on the South, *Peru*. The best Cities are *Toccia*, now St. *Margarets* and *Santa Espritta*. *Nova Andaluzia.*

Nova Granada is situate on the South-side of *Cartagena*. The chief Cities are *Fungia*, *Tochanum*, *Popaian*, *S. Foye*, this is a Bishops Sea, *Palma*, and *Merida*. This Country is very strong, by reason of the situation amongst stony Rocks which environ it. It yieldeth much fruit, and hath some Mines of gold and silver. *Nova Granada.*

Cartegana hath a fruitful soil, in which groweth a Tree, which if any one touch he will hardly escape poysoning. The chief Cities are *Cartegana*, *S. Martha*, and *Venzuela*, built on a plain Rock, in the waters of a Lake. *Cartegana.*

Guiana hath East and South, the River *Maragnon*, called also *Amazon*, and West, the Mountain of *Peru*. and on the North it hath the main River called *Oronoque* or *Raliana*, from *Sir Walter Raleigh*, who went further than any before him into the Country, the River is navigable by report above a thousand miles. This Country is the fruitfullest part of all *Peruana*; the *Guiana.*

Inhabitants

Inhabitants in Winter dwell in Trees, for fear of Inundations, making on them many artificial Villages, and ranges of buildings. The like they have in *Brasile*, and the *Golden Castle*. The chief Towns are *Marequito*, a safe Harbour; *Winicapora*: nigh unto it is reported that there is a Mountain of Chrystal; *Manoa*, called also *Eldorado*, the greatest City of *America*, situate on a Lake of Salt-water two hundred leagues in length; and is by the *Spaniards* called *Eldorado*, or the guilded City, from the abundance of Gold, both in Coin, Plate, Armor, and other Furniture; which *Diego Ordas* saw there; the other City of note is *S. Thome*.

Peru. *Peru* hath on the East, the *Peruvian* Mountains; West, *Mare Pacificum* or *del Zur*; North, *Castella Aurea*; and South, *Chile*.

The Soil is luxutiant in all manner of Grain, fortunate in the civility of her Inhabitants, and salubrity of Air; here is great store of Tobacco. The People hold opinion that Men after they are dead and buried, eat, drink, and wantonnize with Women, and therefore commonly at the death of any

any they kill ſome of their Servants. The Natives are very ſtrange Idolaters, and worſhip a black Sheep, Serpents, and other ugly Creatures.

This Province above any other in *America* is abundant in gold and ſilver; the Mines whereof in divers places yield more of this Metal than of Earth: by which abundance, not *Spain* only, but all *Europe*, is ſtored with more pure and fine Gold, than formerly it was.

The cheif Cities of *Peru* are 1. *St. Michael.* 2. *Arequipa*, ſeated on the River *Plata*, and the Haven Town to *Cuſco.* 3. *Lima*, diſtant about two leagues from the Sea, the Port that ſerveth it being called *Collao.* It is an Arch-biſhops See, and reſidence of the *Peruvian* Viceroy. 4 *Cuſco*, the Seat of the ancient Kings of this Nation. 5. *Giacha.* 9. *Portoneio.* 7. *Tomobamba*, glorying in her fair Palaces and 8. *Caxemalcha.*

Braſile hath on the North *Guiana*; on the South, *Rio de la plate*, and *Chile*: on the Eaſt, the *Virginian Ocean*; and on the Weſt the Mountains of *Peru*; called the *Anadees.* Theſe Hills are high, craggy, and very barren: full of *Braſile.*

ravenous

ravenous Beasts, and poysonous Serpents. Here also live a Mountainous People, being hairy all over, going altogether naked, and live without houses or bedding. This Country is about 3000 miles in compass, the People are excellent *Swimmers*, and are able to keep under the water for a long space.

The Air here is of a healthful temper; the Earth fat, and alwayes flourishing, great store of *Sugars*, and wonderful rich Mines, are the sinews of this Region. Hence cometh our red wood, which we use in dying of cloaths, called *Brasile*; the Trees of which are of that bignels, that whole Families live in the arms of one; every Tree being as populous as many of our Villages; for which purpose the Cities here are neither many, fair, nor populous. The chief are S. *Anna*, *Equitum*, *Ascensio*, *Pernambucco*, from whence comes that Brasil wood, which with us is called Pernanbuck-Wood, which they use in dying red cloaths. The People of this Country hath two ill qualities, as being mindful of injuries, and forgetful of benefits; the Men cruel without measure,

and

and the Women infinite laſcivious. In this Region is a Herb called *Viva*, which if you touch it, it will ſhut up as a daſie in the night, and will not open till the party that injured it be out of ſight.

Chile hath, East, the *Virginian Ocean*; West *Mare del Zur*; North, *Peru*; and South the *Streights* of *Magellanus*. It taketh its denomination from the vehemency of the cold here, inſomuch that it is ſaid, that many are here frozen to death, and hardened like marble. The Countrey toward the mid-land is mountainous and unfruitful; toward the ſhore level, fruitful, and watered with divers Rivers: the *Spaniards* find here good plenty of gold, abundance of Honey, ſtore of Cattel, and Wine enough for their own uſe. The People are very warlike, and of a Giant-like ſtature, as being (ſome of them) eleven foot high. The chief Towns are *Arequipo-um*, *St. James*, built by the *Spaniard*; *Cocimbam*, *Villadives*, and the *Imperial*. *Chile.*

Thus much of *America*; and of the Continent of the whole World.

Having

Having thus discourſed of the Continent, and its particular Kingdoms; I will ſay ſomewhat of the Seas, and the particulars which lie diſperſed in them.

Firſt the

GRECIAN SEAS, *and* ISLES *in them.*

They being diſperſed in the Grecian, Cretan, Ionian, Adriatick, Mediterranean, Brittiſh, Northern.

And Firſt of ſuch as are about the Coaſts of GREECE.

PONTUS EUXINUS,

THis Sea is called alſo the *Black Sea*, becauſe of the dark miſts thence ariſing; or more commonly *Mare Maggiore*, for its greatneſs. It is a very dangerous ſhore, full of Rocks and Sands; and for this cauſe there is on the top of an high Tower a *Lant-*

horn

horn, in which there is a great Pan full of Pitch, Rosin, and Tallow, and the like, in dark nights continually burning, to give warning to Mariners how near they approach the shore of this Sea. The chief Isles are *Thinnus* and *Erinthus*, little famous. From hence the Sea bending Southwards is brought into a narrow bounds, not being fully a mile broad, called *Thracius Bosphorus*, scite near *Thrace*, and hath no Isle worth naming.

This Streight having continued 26 miles in length, openeth it self into the *Propontis*, three hundred and thirty miles in compass, now called *Mare di Marmora*, from the Island *Marmora*, so called for the abundance of Marble there gotten.

This Island was formerly called *Proconesus*. The Soil is apt for *Vines*, and not destitute of Corn: affording also Pasturage for Goats, whereof they have plenty; and incredible numbers of Partridges: it hath a small Village towards the North, with a Haven peopled by Greeks.

The Sea having gathered her waters into a lesser course, is called *Hellespont*, or the Sea of the two Castles

Caſtles, the one ſtanding in *Europe*, and the other in *Aſia*; in the ſame place where once ſtood *Seſtos* and *Abidos*, in which the fair *Hero* and her beloved *Leander* dwelt.

Seſto: and *Abidos*

Here the *Turks* ſearch and examine all ſhips that paſs that way, ſtaying the Ships three dayes, to the end if any Slave have run away from his Maſter, or if any Thief have ſtoln any thing, they may in that place be purſued and apprehended. Here alſo they receive the Grand Signiors cuſtomes, and in effect theſe two Caſtles are the principal ſtrength of *Conſtantinople*.

Tenedos

In this *Helleſpont* is the Iſland *Tenedos*, an Iſland not very big, but exceeding fertil, lying ſome three miles from the place where *Troy* ſtood. It hath a City called *Tenedos*, having a Caſtle, and a gallant Haven for all ſorts of veſſels. It produceth good ſtore of excellent Wines.

Thus much of the *Grecian Seas*.

The

The Æ G E A N S E A.

HElleſpont of forty miles compaſs, expatiateth its waters into the *Ægean Sea*. The chief *Iſlands* are *Samothracia*, *Lemnos*, *Lesbos*, *Chios*, *Euboea*, *Scyros*, *Salamis*, the *Sporades*, and the *Cyclades*, or the *Iſles* of the *Arches*.

Samothracia. this is a ſmall *Iſle*, and little famous; the chief Town is *Samothracia*, beautified with a goodly Harbour, which now by the Pyrates often infeſting, is almoſt left deſolate.

Many famous Men were born and Lived in this Countrey, as *Pittacus* one of the ſeven wiſe Men of *Greece*, *Alicæus* the Poet, *Alcimenides* his Brother, *Diophanes* the Orator, and *Theophanes* who wrote the Acts of *Pompey* the Great, and *Theophraſtus* that notable Philoſopher and divine Orator.

Lemnos: this *Iſle* contains in circuit 100 miles; The Country is plain and barren: if compared with the adjacent Iſlands: the Weſtern part is dry and barren, the Eaſtern part more fruitful. The chief Cities of it are *Lemnos*

Lemnos.

Lemnos, or *Meryna*, yet continuing, though with no great beauty. It hath also 75 Villages, inhabited by the *Greeks*, except three, which are fortified by the *Turks*, who are Lords of this Isle, and call it *Stalimene*. This Isle is famous for a kind of Earth digged here, called in Latin *Terra Sigillata*, which Earth is said to cure Wounds, stop Fluxes, expel Poysons &c.

Chios or *Sio*.

Chios, or *Sio*, this Isle is in compass 100 miles, and famous for the Medicinable *Mastich* that groweth there on Trees. This Countrey yieldeth great plenty of Oranges, Lemmons, Apples, Prunes, Pears, Figgs, Olives, Apricocks, Dates, with Cypress and Mulberry-Trees; and exceeding good Silk is made here. The chief City is *Sio*, built by the *Genoeses*, but now detained by a strong Garrison of *Turks*: It contains 100 fire Houses, some whereof are *Greeks*, some *Genoeses*, some *Turks*, and some *Moors*; the City it self is unwalled yet a populous and spacious place spread along by the Sea-side, having a good Harbour for Ships.

Fertility.

In the midst of this Island is the Mountain

Mountain *Arois* (now *Armista*) producing the best *Greek* Wines, so praised by the Ancients: at the South end of of the Isle grow the *Lentiske* Trees which affords them their *Mastich*: in this place also is the best Honey of the World, it yields also Corn, Cottons, and Quarries of excellent Marble; Partridges here are an ordinary food, whereof they have an incredible number greater than ours, and many of them kept Tame, which feed abroad all day, and at Night upon a call return unto their several Owners.

The Women of this City are most beautiful Dames, greatly given to Venery, and for the most part are exceeding proud and sumptuous in their Apparel; the Artificers Wives going in their Sattin, Taffaty, and some in their Cloth of Gold and Silver, adorned with pretious Stones and Gems; their Husbands are their Panders, for when they see a Stranger arrive, they will presently ask him whether he will have a Mistress, and so make Whores of their own Wives.

Not far distant from *Chios* stands *Smyrna*, and the Bay there takes the name

name from the City; amongst other goodly Temples in this City they had one consecrated to *Homer*, containing his honoured Image: this was reputed for one of the Primitive Churches of *Asia*, but now subject to the *Turks*. The Commodities here are Cotton-Wool in abundance, Chamblets, and Grograms.

Lesbos or *Mytelene*.

Lesbos or *Mytelene*; this Isle is in compass 146 miles; the East parts of it are level and fruitful, but the West and South part mountainous and barren, the chief Cities are *Mytilene* and *Methimnos*,

This Island produceth excellent Corn, great store of Sheep, Cattel, and Horses, which though low of stature yet strong and couragious; *Mytelene* is seated in a Peninsula which regardeth the main Land, strong by Nature and fortified by Art: Adorned heretofore with magnificent Buildings; and numbred amongst the Paradises of the Earth for temperate Air and delightful situation: on either side it enjoyeth an Haven, that on the South convenient for Gallys; the other for Ships of good Burthen: All that is left of this City at this day worth observation

ſervation is the Caſtle, exceeding ſtrong and manned by an able Garriſon, and the Arſenal for Gallies. This Iſle is ſubject to the *Turks*, and Inhabited for the moſt part by *Grecians*: Their Apparel is long ſleeveleſs Coats of home-ſpun Cotton; their Dyet Biskets, Olives, Garlick, and Onions.

Euboea, or *Nigropont*: this Iſle is in circuit three Hundred forty ſix miles, and is ſeparated from the Land of *Theſſaly* by a narrow Channel, over the which in one place there is a Bridge that paſſeth between the Iſle and the Continent. This Iſle bringeth forth all things neceſſary for humane life, and is decored with many good Villages. The chief Cities of it are *Nigropont* and *Calchos*. *Euboea* or *Nigropont*

Scyros: this Iſle is famous for nothing but that it was the Birth place of *Pyrrhus*, and the lurking place of *Achilles*, wherein Womans attire he was brought up amongſt the Kings Daughters, and deemed a Maid, till by getting *Pyrrhus* on *Dedamia*, it was proved the contrary. *Scyros.*

Salamis: this Iſle is near unto Megaris, famous for the overthrow of *Salamis.*

Xerxes Army, by the *Athenians* and their Confederates.

Sporades. *Sporades*: these Isles called the *Sporades* are in number twelve, the principal whereof are *Milo*, *Canaton*, *Assine*; and of these *Milo* is of most note. It is in form round, and in circuit eighty miles; the Soyl is sufficiently fruitful of Grain and Oyl, deficient only in Wine. Here is good store of Marble, curiously spotted, and store of Mill stones: here is also great quantity of Pitch and Brimstone, and some Sulphury or hot Springs, good for many diseases.

Cyclades. The *Cyclades*, so called because they lye in a circle round about *Delos*, are in number 53. They are also called the *Isles of the Arches*, because they lye in the Sea call'd *Archipelago*. They stand so near together, that in a clear day a Man may see twenty of them together at one time; for which cause it is a dangerous place for Saylers in a storm.

The chief of these *Cyclades* are *Delos*, *Samos*, *Coos*, whose chief Town *Coos* is inhabited by *Turks*, only the Villages by *Grecians*. *Patmos* also, where St. *John* the Evangelist wrote his

his Revelations, being confined by *Domitian*. The *Iſland* is harborous, but the Countrey it ſelf is barren.

The Iſland *Delos* was formerly famous for the Temples of *Apollo* and *Latona*; under the Mountain *Cynthus*, but now nothing but the ruines are to be ſeen, which affords fair Pillars of Marble to ſuch as will fetch them, and other Stones of price, both in their Nature and for their workmanſhip: The whole Iſland being now uninhabited. The Iſland *Samos* is famous for the Birth of *Pythagoras*, and it is ſaid that *Juno* was here alſo born, it doth challenge alſo one of the Sybils whoſe name was *Pytho* and *Heriphile*; fruitful in all things but Vines: at the South end of the *Iſle* ſtood the City of *Samia*, with a goodly Harbour adjoyning: now (as the reſt) by reaſon of Pirats that infeſt their Seas, almoſt altogether deſolate. Nigh this Iſland *Samos*, lyes the Iſland *Niceria*, heretofore *Icaria*: it is now rarely inhabited, yet abounding with good Paſturage; and produceth alſo Corn plentifully: it hath no Haven but diverſe commodious Roads. The Iſland *Coos* is famous for the birth of *Hip-*

pocrates the Phyſitian, and *Appelles* the rare Painter, it was formerly conſecrated to *Æſculapius*: here lived alſo *Syrnus* the Phyſician, *Philetas* the Poet and Orator, *Nicia* the Prince and Tyrant of *Coos*, *Ariſton* the Peripatetick, and *Theomneſtus*, that notable Politician.

Giaras is another of the *Cyclades*: into this Iſle the *Romans* uſed to baniſh Delinquents.

Theſe Iſlands lye part in *Aſia*, part in *Europe*, all in that part of the *Ægean*, which is called the *Icarian Sea*.

The other Iſlands lye diſperſed about the *Greekiſh*, and yield nothing worth relation.

Thus much of the *Grecian Iſlands*.

CRETA.

THis *Iſland* now known by the name of *Candie*, hath to the North, the *Ægean Sea*; Weſt, the *Ionian Sea*; South, the *Libique*; and Eaſt, the *Carpathian Sea*.

It is of circuit 650 miles. *Candia*, *Cinea*, *Rethimos*, and *Sittia*, are the chief Cities of it; and in every one of theſe

theſe is a Governour, and two Counſellors ſent from *Venice* every two years. *It* is divided into four parts, under the juriſdiction of theſe four Cities, for the better adminiſtration of Juſtice: and they have a General, who commonly remains in the City of *Candie*, which is a large and famous City, ſituate in a plain by the Sea-ſide, having a goodly Haven for Ships, and a fair Arſenal, wherein are thirty ſix Gallies. *It* is exceeding ſtrong, and daily guarded with two Thouſand Souldiers; the Walls in compaſs are about three leagues The *Inhabitants* are not coſtly in their apparel; the Men for the moſt part wearing but linnen Clothes, and uſe no Shooes, but Boots of white Leather. The Women imitate the Men wearing Breeches as they do and Boots after the ſame manner.

Note that *Candie* is fallen under the Juriſdiction of the *Grand Signior.*

The Ancient inhabitants of this Iſland of *Candia*, firſt found out the uſe of Braſs and Iron with the Sword and Head-piece: and were the firſt inventers of ſhooting in Bowes and Hunting; Their Women ſeldome ſtir abroad (except it be to Church) but in the Night time; their Breaſts,

and Shoulders are perpetually naked and dyed by the Sun into a Loathsome Tawny.

The second City is *Canea*, a City very strong and populous. It hath a Castle containing ninety seven Palaces, in which the *Rector* and other *Venetian* Gentlemen dwell; there lye in it continually seven Companies of Souldiers, who keep centinel on the Walls, and guard the Gates and Market places of the City.

Bethima stands about the mid-way betwixt *Candie* and *Canea*. *It* is somewhat ruinous and unwalled; but the Citizens have lately built a strong Fortress, to keep them from the invasion of Pirats.

Fertility. The Soyl of this Island is very fruitful, especially of Wines, which we call Muscadels, of which they they transport yearly twelve Thousand Butts; together with Sugar-candy, Gums, Honey, Sugar, Olives, Dates, Apples, Oranges, Lemmons, Raisins, Mellons, Citrons, Pomegranates, yet it is not a little deficient in Corn, the most or greatest part of which is brought

brought hither yearly from *Peloponesus*. The *Island* in general is very populous, the People being much addicted to envy, malice, and lying. Natures of the People

Titus was Bishop in this *Island*, to whom St. *Paul* in his Epistle *Chap.* 1. complaineth, and telleth him that the people of *Creta* are alwayes lyars, evil Beasts, and slow bellies, wherefore rebuke them sharply, saith St. *Paul* to *Titus*.

The *Islands* in this Sea nf less note are 1. *Claudi*, at this place it was where the Saylors, St. *Paul*, and he rest of the Company, hailed over board their Cock-boat and tyed it to their Ship, and fell to Towing, lest they should have been sunk into *Syrtis* a dangerous Gulph upon those Seas, mentioned *Acts* 27. 16. 2. *Dio.* 3. *Ægelia*, of which nothing is famous.

Thus much of the *Cretan Islands*.

The IONIAN ISLES.

THe principal *Islands* of this Sea are *Cytherea*, the *Strophades*,

Zacynthus, the *Echinades*, *Cephalenia*, *Croyra*, *Ithaca*, *Leucadia*.

Cytherea or *Serigo*

Cytherea, or *Serigo*: this *Isle* is in compass sixty miles, and about some five miles distant from *Cape Malea* in *Peloponesus*. It was formerly called *Porphyrus*, from the abundance of Marble, whereof the Mountains yield good plenty: defended it is by Rocks, in themselves inaccessible. It hath but one Castle, which is kept by a *Venetian*.

This *Island* was formerly consecrated to *Venus*; it hath diverse Harbours but those small and unsafe: a delightful Soyl, *Inhabited* by *Grecians*, and subject to the *Venetians*.

In this *Isle* is the Village *Capsalo*, which is a Haven for small Barks.

Strophades

Strophades; these are twe *Isles* now called *Strivalli*, lying against *Messenia*, famous for nothing but Harpies.

In these two *Islands* only live a few *Greeks*, that receive their sustenance of Almes from the Neighbouring *Islands*.

Zant

Zant: this *Island* is not above sixty miles in compass, yet is unspeakably fruitful, producing the best Oyl in the World.

world It hath a City of great ſtrength, bordering along the Sea-ſide, the chief City of the Iſle: on the top of a Hill near the Town ſtandeth a ſtrong Fortreſs, wherein the Governour liveth, This City in the Moneth of *Octobor* and *November* is ſubject to fearful Earthquakes, which oft-times ſubverteth the Houſes, for which cauſe they build them very low. It produceth Riches. good ſtore of Currans, Olives, Pomegranates, Citrons, Oranges, Lemmons, and Grenadiers.

This Iſland alſo produceth excellent ſtrong Wines, both white and Red, which they call *Ribolla*; but the chief Riches are Currans, which draweth hither much Traffick both from *England* and *Holland*, for here they know not what to do with them they have ſuch plenty.

The *Iſlanders* are *Greeks*, a kind of ſubtil people, and great diſſemblers.

In their habit they imitate the *Italians*, but tranſcend them in their Revenges: They will threaten to kill a Merchant that will not buy their Commodities: and make no more Conſcience to break a Faſt than com-

mit murder. He is weary of his life that hath a difference with any of them, and will walk abroad after daylight. They are ever privately armed and do their Villanies cowardly upon advantage. Encouraged to Villanies by the remissnes of their Laws; The Labourers do go into the fields with Swords and Partizans, as if in an Enemies Countrey, bringing home their Wines and Oyls in Hogs skins, the the inſides turned outwards.

The *Echinades.*

The *Echinades* are certain little Islands or rather great Rocks, now called *Curzalari.* These Islands are in number five, and are famous for nothing but the Battle of *Lepanto* fought nigh them.

Cephalonia.

Cephalonia; this Isle is in circuit 156 miles and in length 48. It is very mountainous, yet exceeding fertil, yielding Maluasie, Muskadine, *Vino Leatico*, Raisins, Olives, Figs, Honey, Sweet Water, Mulberry, Pine, Date, and Cypress-Trees, and all sorts of Fruits in abundance; the commodity whereof redounds yearly to the *Venetains*, for they are *Seigniors* hereof. The chief Towns of it are *Argostoli*, *Guiscardo*, and *Nollo.*

and

And beſides the Commodities before-named it abounds with Currants, Manna, Cheeſe, Wool, Turkeys, excellent Oyl, and powder for the dying of Scarlet: but it is unwatered with Rivers, and poor in Fountains, the Harbour of *Argoſtoli*, in this *Iſland* is Capacious enough for a whole Navy.

Corfu; this *Iſle* is in length fifty four miles, in breadth twenty four, and in compaſs one Hundred and twenty. *It* is no leſs ſtrong than beautiful: the *Inhabitants* are *Greeks*, and the Governour a *Venetian*. The City *Corfu* is ſituate at the foot of a Mountain, whereon are built two Fortreſſes, and inviroined with a natural Rock; the one is called *Fortrezza Nova*, and the other *Fortrezza Vecbia*. The Governour of theſe two Caſtles are ſworn not to communicate, nor to write one to another for the ſpace of two years, which is the time of their Government; for if theſe two Caſtles were taken, the Trade of the *Venetian* were of no account. *Corfu.*

The South-part of this Iſle is Mountainous, and defective in waters, where

where they sowe little Corn, it being subject to be blasted by the Southern winds, at such times as it flowereth: the North part is Level, the whole adorned with Groves of Oranges, Lemmons, Pomegranates, Fig-Trees, Olives, and the like: And it also produceth good store of Wine, Oyl, Wax, and Honey.

Ithaca. *Ithaca*; this Isle now called *Valde Compare*; lyeth North-East of *Cephalonia*, being in compass 56 miles, famous for the Birth of *Ulysses*. This Island is now inhabited by Exiles and Pirats.

Leucadia. *Leucadia*; this Isle (now called St. *Mauro*) is only inhabited by *Jews*: the chief City is St. *Maure*, not long since subject to the *Venetians*, but of late lost unto the *Turks*.

This Island was once adjoyning to the Continent, and separated by the Labour of the inhabitants; yet no farther removed than by a Bridge to be past into, it was formerly called *Leucadia* from a white Rock which lyeth before it towards *Cephalenia*, on which stood the Temple of *Apollo*: from whence by leaping into the Sea it is said, that

that ſuch as unfortunately loved were cured of that Fury.

Thus much of the *Ionian* Iſles.

The ADRIATICK SEA.

THis Sea extendeth 700 miles in length, and 140 in breadth. The Iſlands of this Sea are neither many, great, nor famous. The chief Iſlands of this Sea are *Leſina*, *Liſſa*, and *Carzola*.

Leſina; this Iſland of *Leſina* is the biggeſt in the *Adriatick Sea*, and is in circuit 150 miles. It is exceeding fertil, and yieldeth all things neceſſary for the ſuſtenance of Man. The City is unwalled, and of no great quantity, but they have a ſtrong Fortreſſe, which defendeth the Town, the Haven, and the Veſſels in the Rhode. *Leſina.*

Liſſa or *Cliſſa*; this Iſland is of length 20, and in circuit 60 miles. It is beautified with two profitable Sea-Ports, and is ſubject to the *Venetian*. *Liſſa* or *Cliſſa.*

Curzola; In this Iſland the chief Town is *Curzola*; it hath two ſtrong Fortreſſes, and is commodious both for the Traffick of Merchandize they *Curzola.*

have

have, and also for the fine Wood that groweth there, whereof the *Venetians* make their Ships and Galleys; it is in compass 90 miles, being no less pleasant than profitable, and the most populous of all the rest. The Governour hereof is changed every 18 months by the States of *Venice*.

The other Islands in this Sea are *Absirtides*, *Cheros*, *Weger*, *Grissa*, and *Arbe*, the onely Havenless Island of the whole Sea, which defect is recompenced by its natural pleasantness.

Thus much of the *Adriatick Sea*.

The MEDITERRANEAN SEA.

THis Sea is so called, because it hath its course in the middle of the Earth. The chief Islands of it are *Sicilia*, *Malta*, *Corsica*, *Sardinia*, and the *Baleares*.

SICILIA.

THis Island is invironed round with the Sea, and hath in circuit seven hundred miles.

This

This Iſland is famous for the worthy Schollars ſhe once produced. *viz.* *Eſchylus* the firſt Tragedian of fame, *Diodorus Siculus*, that famous Hiſtorian, *Empedocles* the firſt inventor of Rhteorick, *Euclide* the famous Geometrician, *Archimedes* the accurate Mathematician, *Epicarmus* the firſt Inventor of Comedies, *Theocritus* the firſt Author of Paſtoral Eclogues, and *Panormitamus* the Learned Canoniſt.

The Soil is incredible fruitful, excelling in all ſorts of Grain, as Corn, Wheat, Wine, Sugar, Rice, Oil, Salt, Allum, all kinds of Fruit, and exceeding good Silk; exquiſite Mines of Metal, and the beſt Coral in the world is found here. The moſt of the Towns and Villages within land, are built on the higheſt Hills, and greateſt heights in the Countrey, by reaſon it is a great defence in the time of *Carſary* Invaſion, and from the ſalubrity of the air. Fertility.

There are divers grounds (in this Iſland) and Valleys that abound ſo in Wheat, that the Inhabitants recoil 100 meaſures for one. In this Country is the Hill *Hibla*, famous for Bees and Honey; and the Hill *Ætna* which continually ſendeth forth flames of fire.

The

Natures of the People

The *Inhabitants* of this *Island* are very humane, ingenious, eloquent, and talkative; pleasant they are, and effeminate, but generally wondrous kind to strangers. They are also meddlesome, dissentious and jealous; they Traffick little abroad, and are (though seated in the midst of the Seas) unexpert Navigators: So supinely idle, that they sell their Sugar as extracted from the Canes to the *Venetians*, and buy what they spend of them again, when they have refined it.

The chief Cities of this *Island* are 1. *Palermo*, the Seat of the Vice-roy, situate in the North-west part, over against *Sardinia*: it is a spacious City, and well watered with delicate Fountains, having goodly buildings, and large Streets, whereof *Strado reale* is principal.

The Second City is *Messina*, toward the East; it is impregnable, and graced with a famous Haven, having three invincible Castles, the Chief whereof is St. *Salvator* by the *Sea*-side. In this City is held a Fair every year in *August*, wherein all sorts of merchandise are to be sold, especially Raw-silk in abundance. It is said that 8000 Bails

of

of Raw Silk are made in this Iſland in a year and 5000 of them fetcht away from them at this publick Mart; about 12 miles from *Meſſina* in the midſt of a Bay ſtands *Scylla* a Rock mentioned by the Poets, which is now without danger to Sailers.

The Third City is *Syracuſa*, ſtanding in the Southern Coaſt; a renowned City, and ſometime the Metropolitan Seat. Here *St. Paul* was and tarried three dayes, *Acts* 28. 12.

The Fourth City is *Trapandy*, in the Weſt, over againſt *Biſerta* in *Barbary*; it yieldeth paſſing fine Salt. The Marine here excelling in Ruby and Coral, which ſetteth half the Town at work, which being refined is diſperſed over all Chriſtendom.

The other Cities of note are *Catania*, placed at the Marine foot of Mount *Ætna*; *Nicoſia* and *Emma*, two mid-land Towns, *Rudazza*, *Franca Villa*, *Bronzo* and *Argenti*, once *Agrigentum*, where the Tyrant *Phalaris* lived.

This Iſland of *Sicilia* belongs to the *Spaniards* there be in it, 7. Princes, 4. Dukes, 3. Marqueſſes, 14 Earls, 1. Viſcount, and 48 Barons; beſides

3. Arch-

3. Arch-Biſhops, of *Palermo*, *Meſſina*, and *Mont-Royal*, under the firſt are the Biſhops of *Agrigentine*, *Mazara*, and *Malta*. Under the Second are the Biſhops of *Pati*, *Gefalady*, and *Lipari*. And under the third, *Syracuſa*: the Biſhop of *Catania* is under none of them.

MALTA.

THis *Iſland* was formerly called *Melita*, and is the Place where the Viper leaped on *Pauls* hand, mentioned *Acts* 28. 2.

This *Iſle* may properly be termed the *Fort of Chriſtendom*, yet a barren place, and of no great bounds, yeilding neither Corn nor Wine, which are daily brought in Barks from *Sicilia*; yet it yieldeth ſtore of Pomegranates, Citrons, Cottons, Oranges, Lemmons, Figgs, Melons, and other excellent Fruits.

Fertility.

This *Iſland* is ten leagues in length, and three broad, the Earth whereof being but three foot deep, is the cauſe of its not being ſo fertil. There are in this *Iſland* 60 Villages, and 4. Cities, namely,

namely *Valetta*. *Valetta* is ſtrong above all other places of the *Iſland*, mounted aloft, and no where aſſailable by land but at the South end; the Walls of the City are not above ſix foot high on the inſide, unimbattalled and ſhelving on the outſide: The buildings for the moſt part uniform, all free-ſtone, two ſtories high, and flat at the top: The Great Maſters Palace is a Princely Structure, having a Tower, which over-looketh the whole *Iſland*. The chamber where they ſit in councils is finely painted, with their fights by Sea and by Land, both forreign and defenſive: The ſeven Alberges of the Knights be of no mean building, amongſt whom the City is quartered: Magnificent is the Church of *St. Paul* and that of St. *Johns*; the one, the Seat of the Biſhop, and the other of a Prior: and St. *Johns* doth merit regard, not only for the building, but for the entertainment there given; The *Jeſuites* have here a Colledge alſo, and here are alſo three Nunneries, one for Virgins, one for penitent Whores, and another for their Baſtards. They here ſtir early and late, in regard of the immoderate heat, their

Their Markets they keep on Sundays. The Town and Castle of S. *Hermes*, *La Insula*, and *Malta*, seated in the Island upon a Hill, formed like an Escucheon, held of no great importance, yet kept by a Garrison, the Inhabitants are of the *African* complexion and language, and follow the *Romish* Church.

The Soyl produceth no Grain but Barley; Bread made of it, and Olives, is the Villagers ordinary Diet; with the Straw they sustain their Cattel;

Riches Cummin-seed, Annis-seed, and Honey they have in abundance, of which they Merchandize, and an indifferent quantity of Cotton-Wool.

CORSICA.

THis *Island* is situate against *Genoa*, in the *Ligurian Sea*: it is in circuit 325 miles. The Soyl by reason of the Mountains is less fruitful, producing Corn in less plenty, but the best Wines: it produceth also Figs,

Riches. Raisins, and Honey: it abounderh also with Allum, Box-Trees, and Iron-Mines. The chief Cities are *Bastia*, seated

seated on the North-East part of the Countrey, on a commodious Haven, where the *Genoensian* Governour hath his residence and a strong Garrison. The other Cities are *Marian*, *Gallera*, and *Pila*; the principal Havens hereof are St. *Florence*, in the Northern part, and St *Boniface* just opposite to it in the South corner, both of good safety, and capable of the greatest Vessels that frequent the *Mediteranean*.

This Island is said to yield excellent Dogs for game, good Horses, fierce Mastives; and a Beast called *Mufoli* not found in *Europe*, except in this Island and *Sardinia* only; they are said to be horned like Rams, and skinned like Stags, which skin is reported to be of such an incredible hardness that the Beast being cast headlong against a Rock, receives no hurt.

SARDINIA.

THis Island is South from *Corsica*, and distant from it but 7 miles, it is in circuit 500 miles, and is abundant in Corn, and well stored with all Fertility.

sorts

sorts of Cattle: here is also plenty of Cheese and Hides, and it is reported that in this Island there is neither Woolf, nor Serpent, neither Venomous nor hurtful Beast, but the Fox only, and a little Creature like a Spider, which will by no means endure the light of the Sun, except held by violence; this Isle is generally destitute of River-water; only some Pools it hath and those very plentiful of Fish.

Natures of the People The people are small stature, laborious, given to Hunting, indifferent peaceable among themselves, and in some measure courteous to Strangers. The principal City is *Calliaris*, enjoying a goodly Haven; and much frequented by Merchants, the Seat of the Viceroy, and an Archipiscopal See. The other Towns are *Bossa*, S. *Raparata*, and *Aquilastro*; there is in this Island 3 Arch-Bishops and 15 Bishops.

The BALEARES.

THese Islands are divided into the greater or lesser *Majorca* & *Minorca*

Majorca is about 60 miles distant from *Spain* & is 300 miles in circuit.

The

The chief Cities are, 1. *Majorca*, an University. 2. *Palma*. The Land of this Island on all sides towards the Sea is somewhat mountainous & barren, the Inlands more Champion and fruitful; yielding great quantity of Oyl, Wine, & Corn, for the use of its Inhabitants; no hurtful Creatures are here bred.

Minorca is distant from *Majorca* 9 miles and is 150 miles in circuit; the Soyl is in some places barren, but generally fruitful. The chief Towns are *Miaorca* and *Jana*.

In this Island are bred great herds of Cattel, & Mules of a very large size.

Nigh unto these *Baleares* are 2 small Islands; the first is called *Ebrisa*, distant from the Coast of *Spain* 50 miles, and is 100 miles in circuit; the chief City is *Yvica*; the chief Commodity of it is Salt. Some 10 miles hence is *Olbiusa*, 70 miles round.

The lesser Islands that lye dispersed about are 1. The *Vulcanian* or *Æolian Islands*, lying on the Coast of *Sicilie*, and are in number 11; the chief is *Lipara*, 10 miles round, from whence the rest are called the *Liparean Islands*. 2. *Vulcania*. *Lipara* is planted with *Spaniards*, and is fruitful and abounds with

with Bitumen, Sulphur, and Allum, and hath hot bathes for the diſeaſed.

Vulcania, formerly called *Vulcan*'s Manſion, is a barren *Iſland*, ſtony and uninhabited, it had three Tunnels, whereat it evaporated fire, but now it hath but one; out of which it ſmoketh continually, and caſts out ſtones, with an horrible roaring.

3. *Strombolo* another of theſe *Æolian Iſlands*, doth burn almoſt continually at the Top like a Beacon, and exceeding clearly: ſo that by night it is to be diſcerned a wonderful way.

2. The *Iſles of Naples*, which are in number 18. The chief are *Iſchia*, 18 miles round, the chief Town whereof is *Iſchia*. The Second is *Capra*. The *Iſland Capra* is a place to which Offenders are confined; the air is mild even during winter: the Inhabitants are generally Fiſhermen and Ship-wrights, being much imployed about the Navy, at *Naples*; here is a little City in it (whereof there is a Biſhop) of the name of the Iſland, having a ſtrong Fortreſſe ſo ſeated, that by one alone it may be defended. And the 3. is *Ænaria*.

3. The *Ligurian Iſlands*; the chief of

of which are *Elba*, whose Metropolis is *Cosmopolis*. The Second Isle of note is *Gallinaria*.

Thus much of the *Mediterranean Isles*.

The Isles of the OCEAN.

THe chief Islands of it are first those of *Zealand* and *Denmark*, which we have already described; the other undescribed are those in the *British* and the *Northern Seas*.

The British Islands

They are divided into the Greater, and Lesser. The Greater, as, *England*, *Wales*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*.

The Lesser, as, *Orcades*, *Sorlings*, *Hebrides*, and *Sporades*.

BRITAIN.

THis Island of *Great Britain* is in compass 1836 miles; it is the most famous Island of the whole World. It is divided into *England*,

Wales, and *Scotland*, each differing from other in Language, Manners, and Customs.

ENGLAND.

England is bounded on the East, with the *German Ocean*; South, with the *Brittish Ocean*; West, with the *Irish*; and North, with the River *Tweed*, and a line drawn from it to the *Solway* Westward.

This Country hath in it 8760 Parishes, 588 Market Towns, 25 Cities, 22 Bishopricks, 352 Rivers, 847 Bridges, 12 Chases, 61 Forrests, 753 Parks, and not many years since boasted of 134 Castles, beautiful, strong buildings, most of which in the late times of Rebellion, and our uncivil civil War, became preys to those, whose eyes took not so much delight in their beautiful Structures, as their minds and hearts did in the mony that was made of the stones, timber, lead, glass, and iron of these fair Buildings; and so nothing remains of most of them now, save their Ruines to testifie the places where they stood; the division

division of this Country is into 39 Shires, to wit

1. *Barkeſhire.*
2. *Bedfordſhire.*
3. *Buckinghamſhire*
4. *Cambridgeſhire.*
5. *Cheſhire.*
6. *Cornwall.*
7. *Cumberland.*
8. *Darbyſhire.*
9. *Devonſhire.*
10. *Dorſetſhire.*
11. *Durham.*
12. *Eſſex.*
13. *Glouceſterſhire.*
14. *Hertfordſhire.*
15. *Herefordſhire.*
16. *Huntingtonſhire*
17. *Kent.*
18 *Lancaſter.*
19. *Leiceſterſhire.*
20. *Lincolnſhire.*
21. *Middleſex.*
22. *Northfolk.*
23. *Northumberland*
24. *Northampton-ſhire.*
25. *Nottinghamſhir*
26. *Oxfordſhire.*
27. *Rutlandſhire.*
28. *Staffordſhire.*
29. *Shropſhire.*
30. *Somerſetſhire.*
31. *Southampton.*
32. *Suffolk.*
33. *Surry.*
34. *Suſſex.*
35. *Warwickſhire.*
36. *Weſtmoreland.*
37. *Wiltſhire,*
38. *Worceſter.*
39. *Yorkeſhire.*

1. *Barkſhire,* This County is about 40 miles long, 24. broad, and 120 in circuit; the air here is temperate, ſweet and delightful, and ſoil plenteous of Corn, eſpecially in the Vale of *White-horſe*; it hath in it 12 Market Towns, 140 Pariſhes, and is divided

into 20 Hundreds; The chief Towns are, 1. *Redding* the place where the Assizes are kept for the whole County, 2 *Windsor* whose Castle was a Royal Seat ever since the Conquest; it is a Castle for strength, a Palace for State, and hath in it a Colledge for Learning, a Chappel for Devotion, and an Almes-house (of decaied Gentlemen) for charity; in this Palace most remarkable, the Hall for greatness, *Winchester*-Tower for height, and the Turrace on the North-side for pleasure, where a dull eye may Travel 20 miles in a moment, this is the Seat of the Honourable Order of the Garter.

2. *Bedfordshire*: this County is about 24 miles in length, 14 in breadth, and 73 in Circumference; its Air is Temperate, and Soyl bounteous, and brings forth excellent Barley, no better elsewhere; and great store of Fullers earth is digged up near *Wouborne*, in this County; it hath in it ten Market Towns, 116 Parishes and is divided into 9 Hundreds; The chief Town is *Bedford* pleasantly seated, having the River *Ouse* running thorow the Town in the midst, and a fair stone

Bridge

Bridge built over the ſame, whereon are two Gates to look and impeach the paſſage as occaſion ſhall ſerve.

3. *Buckingamſhire*: its length is about 39 miles, breadth 18, and Circumference 138; the Air is paſſing good, the Soyl is rich, fat, and fruitful, giving abundance of Corn, Graſs, and meat, and the beſt and biggeſt bodyed Sheep in *England*, are here in the Vale of *Ailsbury*: This County is divided into 8 Hundreds, hath in it eleven Market Towns, and 185 Pariſhes; its chief Town is *Buckingam* a pretty Town, fruitfully ſeated upon the River *Ouſe*, which Circulates the Town on every ſide, that only on the North excepted, over which three fair Stone Bridges do lead.

4. *Cambridgeſhire*: this County is about 35 miles in length, 19 in breadth, and 128 in circumference; the Air of this Countrey is not very much to be liked, yet in the South and Champion part it aboundeth with Corn, and alſo Saffron a very rich ſpice: it hath in it 8 Market Towns, 136 Pariſhes, and is divided into 17 Hundreds; its chief Towns are 1. *Cam-*

bridge one of the famous Universities of *England*, in which are 9 Colledges and Halls for Students pleasantly seated, and beautiful structures; the River *Came* runs through the Town, from whence as some imagine it is called *Cambridge*: 2. *Elye* a Bishops *See*, this Town glories in its Minster, which presenteth it self afar off to the eye of the Traveller, and on all sides at great distance, not only maketh a promise, but gives the earnest of the Beauty thereof, the Lanthorn of this Minster was 20 years in building, cost 509 pounds, 18 Shillings, 10 pence, half penny Farthing, and is a Master peice of cunning Architecture.

5. *Cheshire*: is in length 47 miles, in breadth 26: and in circuit 142, Air is very good, and Soyl, fat, fruitful and rich, its chief Commodities are Salt, Mill stones, and the best Cheese of all *Europe*; and Corn, and Cattel: it is Traded with 13 Market Towns, it is divided into 7 Hundreds, and and hath 86 Parish Churches and 38 Chappels; its chief Town is *Chester* a Bishops See, it is a fair City on the North side of the River *Dee*, over which a fair Stone Bridge leadeth

built

built upon eight Arches, at either end of which is a Gate, from whence in a long Quadren-wiſe the Walls do encompaſs the City, high and ſtrongly built with 4 Gates opening into the 4 Winds, beſides 3 Poſterns, and ſeven Watch-Towers; on the South of the City is mounted a ſtately Caſtle, ſtrong and round in form, and on the North of the City is the Minſter or Cathedral of the Biſhops See: This City is almoſt a juſt ſquare, the four Cardinal ſtreets thereof (as I may call them) meeting in the middle of the City, at a place called the *Pentiſe*, which affordeth a pleaſant proſpect at once into all the four.

6. *Cornwal*: this County is in length about 60 miles, and the broadeſt part thereof about 40: the Air is very healthful, but withal very piercing and ſharp, the Soyl for the moſt part is Hilly, but out of theſe Hills they get great riches from the Mines of Copper, and Tin, that are therein: this Countrey affordeth alſo excellent good blew Slates, & ſtore of Fiſh alſo called *Pilchards* are taken on its Coaſts in the Hills alſo of this County is found a Diamond ſhaped and pointed

wiſe, and ſmoothed by Nature it ſelf whereof ſome are as big as Walnuts; This Shires Diviſion is into 9 Hundreds, and hath in it 22 Market Towns, and 161 Pariſh Churches, its chief Towns are *Launceſton* where the Aſſizes are kept for the whole County, and *Falmouth* a Sea-port Town whoſe Haven is ſo copious that 100 Ships may therein ride at Anchor apart by themſelves, ſo that from the tops of their higheſt Maſts, they ſhall not ſee each other, and yet lye moſt ſafely under the Winds.

7. *Cumberland*: is in length about 40 miles and in breadth about 26, the Air is very piercing and of a ſharp temperature; The Soyl though generally hard, and exacting much Toil to improve it, yet is pleaſant with the varieties, and profitable with Pearls, which are bred in a kind of Muſſels, in the mouth of the River *Irt*; as they lye gaping and ſucking Dew, the Countrey people gather and ſell them to the Lapidaries to their own little, and the buyers great gain: alſo plenty of Black-lead and Copper is found in this Countrey. It hath nine Market Towns, and 58 Pariſh Churches, beſides

ſides many Chappels of eaſe: its chief Town is *Carliſle* a Biſhops See; This City is pleaſantly ſeated betwixt the Rivers *Eden*, *Petterel*, and *Caud*, the Cathedral of this City may paſs for the Emblem of the Militant Church, Black but comely, ſtill bearing in the complexion thereof, the remaining Signs of its former burning.

8. *Darbyſhire*: this Counties length is about 38 miles, breadth 29, and circumference 130: The Air is good and very healthful, and the Soyl rich, eſpecially in the South and Eaſt parts, but in the North and Weſt Hilly and barren, it is ſtored with Cattel, Sheep, and Corn, Milſtones, Chryſtal, Alablaſter, Mines of Pit-Coal, Iron, and Lead the beſt in *England*: with great ſtore of Mault, both to ſerve themſelves and Neighbours: the Diviſion of this County is into 6 Hundreds, and it hath in it eight Market Towns, and 106 Pariſh Churches; The chief Town is *Darby*, whence the County hath its name. This Town is ſeated on the Weſt-bank of the River *Derwent*, where alſo a ſmall Brook riſing Weſt ward runneth through the Town under 9 Bridges

before it meets with *Derwent*, which presently it doth, after she hath passed *Tenant* Bridge in the South-East of the Town; but the Bridge of greatest beauty is in the North-East of the Town, whereon standeth a fair stone Chappel, the Steeple or Bell Tower of *Alhallowes* Church (the chief of 5 in this Town) is both beautiful and high, and was built at the charge of young Men and Maids.

9. *Devonshire*, is length about 55 miles; breadth 53; and circuit 202. The air is healthful but sharp, the soil hilly and woody, yet fruitful with pains and industry. This Country affords good wools, and the best and finest kersies in *England* are here made, and besides plenty of Sea Fish and Fowls, here are also Veins of Lead, Tin, and some of Silver, and abundance of Bone-lace is made at *Honyton*, and weekly returned to *London*: this County hath in it 37 Market Towns, 394 Parish Churches, and is divided into 33 hundreds; its chief place is *Exeter*, a Bishops See, Seated on the River *Ex*, upon the gentle ascent of an Hill, the walls in a manner are circular or round, but towards *Ex*,

rangeth

rangeth almoſt in a ſtrait line, having 6 Gates for entrance and many watch Towers interpoſed betwixt, in this City are many ſtately buildings, with a magnificent Cathedral Church, adorned at the Weſt-end thereof, with ſo lively Statues of ſtone, that they plainly ſpeak the Art of thoſe who erected them; on the Eaſt-part of this City alſo ſtandeth a Caſtle, whoſe proſpect is pleaſant unto the Sea: in this City are ſtore of Searges made for which they have good return.

10. *Dorſetſhire*: this County is in length about 44 miles, in breadth 24, and in circumference 150: it hath a good Air and fat Soyl, and affords ſtore of Corn, Cattel, Wool, Hemp, and Timber; the County is Traded with 18 Market Towns, hath in it 248 Pariſhes, and is divided into four Diviſions, & thoſe into 34 Hundreds. The chief Town of this County is *Dorcheſter* whence the County hath its name, it is ſituated upon the South-ſide of *Frome*, and hath formerly been Walled about, and ſome part thereof is yet ſtanding.

11. *Durham*: the length of this County is about 30 miles, breadth 23, and

and circumference 103: The Air is ſharp and very piercing, and for Soyl the Eaſt is the richeſt and moſt Champion, but the Weſt, Rockey and Mooriſh, yet recompenceth her poſſeſſors with great gains, from the unexhauſtible Mines and Pits of Coals gotten therein; this County hath in it 6 Market Towns, and 118 Pariſh Churches: its chief place is *Durham* a Biſhops See, this City is pleaſantly ſeated, and almoſt wholly compaſſed about with the River *Weere*, over which are 2 handſome ſtone Bridges, one leading out of the South Road into the heart of the City, and the other out of the North Road; this City is graced with a goodly Abby and the Biſhops Caſtle near adjoyning, moſt pleaſantly ſituated, indeed it is a Caſtle for ſtrength and a Palace for ſtate.

12. *Eſſex*: this Counties breadth is about 40 miles, the length 35, and circumference 146: The Air is temperate and pleaſant, and Soyl rich and fruitful, yielding abundance of Corn, and Saffron alſo a rich commodity; this Countrey is alſo well ſtored with Cattel, Fiſh, Fowles, Woods, &c. And great ſtore of Bayes, Sayes, and other

Stuffs

Stuffs are made daily at *Colcheſter* in this County; The Counties diviſion is into 20 Hundreds: in which are 21 Market Towns, and 415 Pariſh Churches, its place of chiefeſt note is *Colcheſter*. This City is ſeated upon the South of the River *Colne*, and is walled about, raiſed upon a high trench of earth but much decaied, having ſix Gates of entrance, 3 Poſterns, and nine Watch Towers, and within this City are placed 8 fair Churches; excellent Oyſters are here taken called *Colcheſter* Oyſters.

13. *Glouceſterſhire*: is about 48 miles long, 28 broad, and 138 in circumference; the Air here is pleaſant, ſweet, and delectable, and Soyl fruitful: This County affords Corn, Iron, and Wool all paſſing fine, with good Sider; and excellent Cloth is here made, both for fineneſs and colour; it is Traded with 20 Market Towns, hath in it 208 Pariſh Churches, and is divided principally into 4 parts, ſubdivided into 30 Hundreds. Its places of greateſt note are 1. *Glouceſter* a Biſhop's See, well ſeated upon the River *Severn*, the glory of this City is the Cathedral Church in it, whoſe beauty partly conſiſts

ſiſts in its continued Window-work, but hath its lowdeſt praiſes from the whiſpering place therein. 2. *Briſtol* a Biſhops See alſo; This is a fair City built upon the Rivers *Avon* and *Frome*, for trade of Merchandize a ſecond *London*, and for beauty and account next unto *York*: This City ſtandeth partly in this County, and partly in *Somerſetſhire*, but being a County of it ſelf will acknowledge ſubjection to neither of them, it is the cleanlieſt City in *England*.

14. *Hartfordſhire*: is about 28 miles long, 27 broad, and 130 in circuit; the Air is temperate, ſweet, and healthful, the Soyl rich, plenteous, and delightful, yielding abundance of Corn, Wood, and Graſs; it hath 18 Market Towns, 120 Pariſh Churches, and is divided into 8 Hundreds: its chief Town is *Hartford*, being the Shire Town, yet not the richeſt; it is pretty well ſeated and watered by the River *Lee*: but it is but a ſmall Town.

15. *Herefordſhire*: is in length about 35 miles, in breadth about 33; the Air is moſt healthful and temperate, and the Soyl ſo fertil for Corn and Cattel, that no place in *England* yieldeth

yieldeth better; this County ſhares as deep as any in the Alphabet of our *Engliſh* commodities, though exceeding in W, for Wood, Wool, Wheat, & Waterit is: traded with 8 Market Towns, hath 176 Pariſh Churches; and it is divided into 11 Hundreds; its places of chiefeſt account is *Hereford* a Biſhops See, this City iswalled about, having 6 Gates for enterance and 15 Watch Towers for defence.

16. *Huntingtonſhire*: this County is ſmall in extent, hardly ſtretching 20 miles outright. The Air here by the reaſon of the Vicinity of the Fens is none of the beſt; the Soyl is pretty fruitful, and the Vale contiguous to the Fens, excelling for paſturage: this Counties diviſion is into 4 Hundreds, hath 79 Pariſhes, and is Traded with 6 Market Towns; its chief Town is *Huntington*, conſiſting of one long Street, ſeated on the North-banck of the rich Meadowing River *Owſe*.

17. *Kent*: this Counties length is about 53 miles, breadth 26 and circumference 160; The Air here though not very clear, yet it is both wholſom and temperate, and the Soyl in all places of this County very fruitful:

here

here are very fine Broad-cloths made, inferiour to none, if not the beſt in *England*, great ſtore of Thred is alſo made at *Maidſton* in this County, and it abounds alſo with excellent fine large Cherrys, no County in *England* affording the like in ſo great plenty; it is Traded with 14 Market Towns, and divided principally into 5 Lathes, ſubdivided into 66 Hundreds, and them again into 398 Pariſhes, its principal places of note are, 1. *Canterbury* an Arch-Biſhops See, the Metropolitan of *England*, this City is walled and very ſtrong in Trench and Fortifications, with a beautiful Minſter therein; then 2. *Rocheſter*, a Biſhops See alſo, the Cathedral of this City is low and little, proportional to the Revenues thereof, yet hath it (though no magnificency) a Venerable aſpect of Antiquity therein.

18. *Lancaſhire*: is about 57 miles in length, 31 in breadth, and 170 in circuit; the Air here is ſubtile and piercing; the generality of the Soyl not very fruitful; yet it produceth ſuch numbers of Cattel, of ſuch large proportion and ſuch goodly Heads and Horns, as the whole King-

Kingdom of *Spain* doth ſcarce the like; here are alſo made excellent good Fuſtains in this County: its diviſion is into 6 Hundreds, beſides *Fourneſs Fells*, and *Lancaſters* liberties: in the North it is beautified with 15 Market Towns, and hath 36 Pariſhes, beſides Chappels; The places of chiefeſt account are, *Lancaſter* pleaſantly ſituated on the South of the River *Lon*, the beauty of this City is in the Church, Caſtle, and Bridge, her Streets are many and ſtretched far in length, 2. *Mancheſter*, famous for its Market place, and Collegiate Church whoſe Quire though but ſmall is exceeding beautiful, and for Woodworks an excellent piece of Artifice.

19. *Leiceſterſhire*: its length is about 33 miles, breadth 27, and circumference about 169: The Air is gentle, milde, and temperate, the Soyl good abounding with Corn, eſpecially good Beans, and ſtore of Pit Coals alſo are digged up in this County; it is Traded with 12 Market Towns, divided into 6 Hundreds, and hath in it 200 Pariſh Churches: its chief Town is *Leiceſter*, from which Town the County hath its name, it is a pretty ſmall Town

Town pleaſantly ſituated, in the *Grey-Fryers* of this Town was King *Richard* the third Buried, but the Stone-cheſt wherein he was laid, is now a drinking trough for Horſes at a common Inn, if we will believe common report.

20. *Lincolnſhire*: this County is in length about 55 miles, in breadth 35, and in circumference about 180; The Air upon the Eaſt and South parts of this County is thick and Foggy, but yet moderate and pleaſing; and the Soyl in thoſe parts alſo is Fenny and Brackiſh, but in the Weſt and North-parts abundantly fertil pleaſant and rich: Its chief Commodities are Corn, Cattel, Fiſh, Fowl, Flax, and Alablaſter; and it is divided into 3 principal parts, *viz. Lindſey*, *Reſteven*, and *Holland*: *Lindſey* is ſubdivided into 17 Hundreds, *Reſteven* into 11, & *Holland* into 31, in all it hath alſo 31 Market Towns, and 630 Pariſh Churches: its principal place of note is *Lincoln* a Biſhops See. This City hath a pleaſant proſpect, being ſituated on the ſide of a ſteep Hill; it is very ancient, and hath been more magnifical, as by her many overturned ruines doth appear; the

glory

glory of this City is the Cathedral, a very beautiful and magnificent ſtructure, and a piece of excellent workmanſhip.

21. *Middleſex*: its length is about 19 miles, breadth about 14, and circumference 90 miles; the Air is paſſing temperate, the Soyl abundantly fertile, and for Paſturage and grain of all kinds yielding the beſt, ſo that the Wheat of this County hath ſerved a long time for the Manchet to our Princes Table; the diviſion of this County is into 7 Hundreds, it hath 4 Market Towns, and 73 Pariſh Churches: its chief places are, 1. *London* the Metropolitan of *England*, and a Biſhops See; This is the ſecond City of Chriſtendom for greatneſs, and the firſt for good Government; it is ſituated on the North-ſide of the famous River of *Thames*, over which it hath a ſtately Stone-Bridge, ſuch who only ſee it beneath where it is a Bridge, cannot ſuſpect it ſhould be a ſtreet, and ſuch who behold it above where it is a Street, cannot believe it is a Bridge: although in *September* 1666. This City fell into the mercy of a raging and devouring Fire, which continued

tinued for the ſpace of 4 dayes bear-ing down all before it, inſomuch that that the greateſt part of the City was turned to Aſhes, with moſt of the Churches and ſtately Cathedral of St. *Pauls*, the glory of the City; yet now Phœnix like, this City out of its aſhes is raiſed to a greater beauty, than ever before it enjoyed; ſo that now the whole World cannot paralel it for glorious Streets and buildings, all the Houſes being now built of Brick 5 or 6 ſtories high, ſo uniform that they afford great delight and ſatisfaction to the beholders, every Houſe alſo having Tiled Pentizes & Iron Belconys, either guilt or curiouſly painted, by the conveniency of which and alſo the ſtoops placed all along the Streets about 3 paces from the Houſes; the Paſſengers walking the Streets, are not only defended from the Rain in moiſt weather, but alſo from the trouble and hazard of the Coaches and Carts; The Royal-Exchange or Burſe of this City being a meeting place for Merchants and Tradeſmen, is a praiſe-worthy piece of excellent Architecture; alſo the Guild Hall of the City, where the Major and Aldermen of the City meet

meet; and where their Courts of Judicature are kept, is a very ſtately and ſumptuous Place, and for the Tower in the Eaſt-part of the City, it is a Palace, a Priſon, a Liberty, a Town, a Caſtle, and what not, in it is the Kings Armory, Wardrope, Mint, &c. This Tower doth not only defend the City and River, but can alſo offend them at pleaſure if occaſion be; many other ſtately Buildings, and glorious Fabricks doth this City afford, and for Trade it may be ſaid to be the Mart of the World, for thither are brought the Silks of *Aſia*, the Spices from *Africa*, the Balmes from *Grecia*, and the riches of both the *Indies* Eaſt, and Weſt. Then 2 *Weſtminſter*, this City doth ſo lovingly embrace her Siſter *London*; there being no vacancy of Houſes between them, but Street ſo joyned to Street, that a Stranger cannot diſtinguiſh the one from the other. The Abby Church of this City is beheld as a rare ſtructure, ſo is the Chappel adjoyning to it, being the Burying place of the Kings, Queens, and Princes of this Kingdom, in this City alſo is the Kings Palace called *White-Hall*, the Banqueting Houſe of which is a very

ſtately

ſtately Building, from the Top whereof, a dull eye may eaſily take a view of both the Cities of *London* and *Weſtminſter*; in this City alſo are ſeverally diſperſed up and down, ſeveral Noble mens Houſes, many of them little inferiour to Palaces for State; here is alſo *Weſtminſter*-hall, where the Courts of Kings Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, and Chancery are kept, being the great Courts of Judicature for the whole Kingdom, at the end of which Hall is the place where the great Convention of the whole Kingdom meets, which is the High Court of Parliament; and laſtly in this City and her Siſter *London* are ſeveral goodly Palaces (to the number of 14) much reſembling Colledges, in which places the Judges, Serjeants, Barreſters, Students, and Practitioners of the Law have their reſidence and abode.

22. *Northfolk*: this Counties length is about 50 miles, breadth 30, and circumference about 242 miles; The Air is ſharp and piercing, the Soyl diverſe, about the Towns commonly good, the Heaths naked, dry, and barren; the champion grounds abound with Corn and Sheep, and the Heaths with

with Conyes, and great ſtore of Herrings are catched on the Coaſts of this County eſpecially at *Yarmouth*, where every year on St. *Michaels* day a great fair is held for the ſale of Fiſh: This County alſo affords ſtore of excellent Worſted Stuffs, the beſt of which are made at *Norwich*; it hath for its commerce and trade 26 Market Towns, and contains 660 Pariſh Churches; its principal place of note is *Norwich* a Biſhops See, a populous and well governed City, it is ſituated in a pleaſant Valley, upon the River *Hierus*: Houſes and Trees are here ſo intermingled, ſo that you may ſay it is either a City in an Orchard, or an Orchard in a City, variety and plenty of fine Worſted Stuffs are made in this City, and the large and ſpacious Cathedral is a great grace to the place.

23. *Northamptonſhire*: is about 46 miles in length, 18 in breadth, and about 119 in circumference, the Air is good, temperate, and healthful, the Soyl Champion, rich, and fruitful, its chief commodities are Corn, Cattel, and Sheep, it is divided into 20 Hundreds, Traded with ten Market Towns, and hath in it 326 Pariſh Churches

Churches its principal Towns are, 1. *Northampton*, whereof the County taketh name, which for circuit, beauty and building may be ranked with the moſt of the Cities of our Land: it is ſeated at the meeting and confluence of two Rivers, the greater whereof beareth the name *Nen*; 2. *Peterborough* a Biſhops See, though this Town cannot boaſt much either of its beauty or pleaſant ſituation, yet the Cathedral thereof challengeth the precedency of all *England* for a Majeſtick Weſtern Front of Columel-work.

24. *Northumberland*: this Counties length is about 50 miles, breadth 40, & circumference 145: the Air is very cold and piercing. And though the Soyl of this County be not rich, having neither fertility of Ground for Corn, or Cattel; yet many of the owners of this barren ground, are much enriched by the great plenty and abundance of Sea-Coals which are here digged up: This County hath 5 Market Towns, and 460 Pariſhes; its chief Town is *New-Caſtle* ſeated on the North-ſide of the famous River *Tine*, upon the ſide of an Hill; from this place are vented abundance of thoſe

Sea

Sea Coals, as well to several parts of *England*, as also to forreign Countrys, by reason of which and the entercourse of Traffick which it hath, the place is grown exceeding rich and populous, having a Haven of that depth that it beareth very tall Ships, and is able to defend them from storms and Tempests; it is adorned with 4 Churches, and a beautiful Exchange or Burse for meeting of Merchants, and fortified with strong walls that have 8 Gates.

25. *Nottinghamshire*: its length is about 30 miles, breadth 19, and circumference about 110: The Air is good, wholsome and delectable, the Soyl is rich, Sandy and Claye, and for Corn and Grass so fruitful, that it seconds any County in *England*, this County affordeth the best Liquors in *England*: its Division is into 8 Hundreds, hath 8 Market Towns, and 168 Parish Churches; its chief Town is *Nottingham*, a Town seated most pleasant and delicate upon a high hill, for Building stately & number of fair streets surpassing and surmounting many other Cities, and for a spacious and most fair Market-place doth compare

with the best, this Town hath been formerly walled about, whereof some part as yet remains, from the Castle to the West-Gate: This Town standing upon a Rock, hath several Vaults and dwelling Houses, with winding stairs, Windows, Chimneys, and Room above Room, wrought all out of the Solid Rock.

26. *Oxfordshire*: is about 40 miles long, 25 broad, and 130 in circumference: The Air is milde delicate, and temperate, the Land fertil, pleasant and bounteous; the Hills loaden with Woods and Cattel, and Valleys burthened with Corn and pasturage; This County is traded with 10 Market Towns, divided into 14 Hundreds, and hath 280 Parish Churches: the principal place of account in this County is *Oxford* a beautiful City, a Bishops See, and a famous Universlity, having 17 Colledges, and 8 Halls, and many most fair Collegiate Churches, all adorned with most stately Buildings, and enriched with great endowments, and most Learned Graduates of all professions, that unless it be her Sister *Cambridge*, the other Nurse and Breast of this Kingdom, the like

like is not found again in the World, alſo the Library of this Univerſity, ſtands like *Diana* amongſt her Nymphs, and ſurpaſſeth all the reſt of this Land, for variety and multitude of Books, ſo that if any be wanting of any ſubject, it is becauſe the world doth not afford them.

27. *Rutlandſhire*: this County is about 12 miles long, 9 Broad, and about 40 in circumference; the Air is good both for health and delight, the Soyl is rich, and for Corn and Tillage gives place unto none, it hath alſo plenty of Woods, and good Paſturage for Cattel; its diviſion is into 5 Hundreds, having 2 Market Towns, and 48 Pariſh Churches; its chief Town is *Okeham*, a fair Market Town being the place where the Aſſiſes are kept for the whole County; it is ſaid that if any Noble by Birth come within the precinct of this Town, he ſhall forfeit as an Homage, a Shoo from the Horſe whereon he rideth, unleſs he redeem it at a price with money; in witneſs whereof there are many Horſe-ſhooes nailed on the Shire hall Door there.

28. *Staffordſhire*: is about 44 miles

in length, 27 in breadth, and 140 in circumference; the Air though good and healthful, yet is very sharp; the Soyl in the North part thereof is barren, the middle part more level but Woody, the South most plenteous in Corn & pasturage, the principal commodities hereof are Corn, Cattel, Alablaster, Woods, Iron, Pit-coal, Fleth, and Fish: in this County are 13 Market Towns, 5 Hundreds, and 130 Parish churches: its chief Towns are 1. *Stafford* the Shire Town, pleasantly situated on the River *Sowe*; 2. *Litchfield* a Bishops See, whose Cathedral is very praiseworthy for the neatness thereof.

29. *Shropshire*: this Counties length is about 34 miles, breadth 25, and circumference 134 miles; the Air is delectable and good, the Soyl Rich, abounding in Wheat and Barley, Pit-coals, Iron, and Woods: its division is into 15 Hundreds, traded with 14 Market Towns, and hath 170 Parish Churches, its chief Town is *Shrewsburie*, which is inferiour to few of our Cities, her buildings fair, her Streets many and large, her Citizens rich, her trade for the most part in the Staple commodities of Cloth, and Freezes, her

her walls ſtrong, beſides another Bulwark ranging from the Caſtle, down unto, and in part along the ſide of the River *Severn*, through which are 3 entrances into the Town, Eaſt and Weſt over by 2 fair Stone-Bridges, with Towers, Gates, and Bars, and the third in the North no leſs ſtrong than them.

30. *Somerſetſhire*: is about 55 miles long, 40 broad, and about 204 in circumference: the Air here is mild and pleaſing, the Soyl very fertile; the general commodities of this County are Corn, Cattel, Cheeſe, Lead, & alſo Diamonds are got in great plenty, in St. *Vincents* Rocke neer *Briſtol*, very bright of colour, but not ſo hard as the *Indian* Diamonds, and being ſo many and ſo common, they are leſs ſought after or commended; plenty alſo of *Lapis Calaminaris* is found in *Myndip* Hills in this County, here are 33 Market Towns, and the Counties diviſion is into 42 Hundreds, in which are 385 Pariſhes; places of chief account are *Bathe* and *Wells*, a Biſhops See, the City of *Bathe* takes name of the Hot Bathes, it is a place of continual concourſe for perſons of all de-

grees, and almoſt of all Diſeaſes, who by Divine Providence do often find relief there, by reaſon of the Power and medicinable heat of thoſe Springs: this a place of great Antiquity; and her Sister *Wells* alſo is a City repleniſhed with ſtore of Inhabitants, and ſeemly buildings, and the Cathedral thereof is very beautiful and richly endowed.

31. *Southampton:* this County is in length about 54 miles, in breadth 29, and circumference about 155: The Air is temperate though ſomewhat thick by reaſon of the Seas, the Soyl is rich for Corn and Cattel, pleaſant for paſturage, and plenteous for Woods; The general commodities of this County are Wools, Cloth, and Iron, it excels alſo for Honey and Bacon: this Counties diviſion is into 37 Hundreds, hath in it 18 Market Towns, and 253 Pariſhes; places of note are 1. *Wincheſter* a Biſhops See, this Cities ſituation is pleaſant; in a Valley under Hills, having her River on the Eaſt, and Caſtle on the Weſt, the circuit of whoſe walls are well near 2 *Engliſh* miles, through which openeth 6 gates for entrance, and therein are ſeven Churches for Divine ſervice, beſides the

the Minſter, which yieldeth to none in *England* for venerable magnificence; It could not be *Opus unius Seculi*, perfected by the contributive endeavours of ſeveral ſucceſſive Biſhops: Than 2. *Southampton*, a Town populous rich and Beautiful, ſtrongly walled about with ſquare ſtone, having 7 Gates for enterance, and 29 Towers for defence, two very ſtately Keys for Ships arrivage, and 5 fair Churches for Gods Divine ſervice, on the Weſt of the Town is mounted a moſt beautiful Caſtle, in form circular, and wall within wall, the Foundation upon a Hill ſo topped, that it cannot be aſcended but by ſtairs, carrying a goodly proſpect both by Land and Sea.

32. *Suffolke*: is in length about 45 miles, in breadth 20, and in circumference about 146 miles: The Air is good, ſweet, and delectable; The Soyl rich and fruitful, the general commodities of this County are Corn, Cattel, paſturage, Woods, Cloth, Sea-Fiſh and Fowle, and moſt excellent Butter and Cheeſe: its diviſion is into 3 parts principally, *viz. Cedable*. St. *Edmunds*, and St. *Audreys*, and ſubdivided into 22 Hundreds, herein are

28 Market Towns, and 575 Parish Churches; its principal Towns are 1. *Ipswich* a Town blessed with such commerce and Buildings, that she might worthily have born the Title of a *City*; whose Trade, circuit, and seat doth equal most places of *England*. 2. St. *Edmonds-Bury*, this Town is sweetly and delicately seated on the easie ascent of an Hill, with a River running on the East-side, full of fair Buildings, and a sumptuous Free-School therein.

33. *Surry*: the length of this County is about 34 miles, breadth 22, and circuit about 112: The Air most sweet and delectable, the Soyl though not very rich, yet it is wealthy enough both in Corn & pasturage, and affords the best Fullers-earth in *Europe*: This Counties division is into 13 Hundreds wherein are seated 8 Market Towns, and 140 Parish Churches; its chief Town is *Kingston*, the Town where the Assizes are kept for the whole County, a pretty Town pleasantly seated on the River *Thames*.

34. *Sussex*: it is in length about 64 miles, in breadth 20, and in circumference about 158 miles: the Air

is

is good, though ſomewhat clouded with Miſts, the Soyl is rich, and yieldeth great plenty of all things neceſſary: The general commodities of this Countrey are, Corn, Cattel, Woods, Iron, and Glaſſe: it is Traded with 18 Market Towns, divided into ſix Rapes *viz. Chicheſter, Arundel, Bramber, Lewes, Pevenſey,* and *Haſtings*, and thoſe ſubdivided into 56 Hundreds in which are 312 Pariſh Churches: its principal place of note is *Chicheſter* a Biſhops See, this City is beautiful and large, and very well walled about, it doth much glory in the Cathedral thereof, being a moſt curious fine Fabrick.

35. *Warwickſhire*: this County is about 33 miles long 25 broad, and 135 in circumference, and is ſeated about the heart of *England*, and therefore participates with her, in the beſt both for Air and Soyl; the chief commodities of this County are Corn, Wool, Wood, and Iron; its diviſion is into 9 Hundreds, wherein are fifteen Market Towns, and 158 Pariſh Churches; its chief places are *Coventry* a Biſhops See, a City both ſtately for Building, and pleaſant for ſituation,

being the faireſt City within Land, till of late her walls were thrown down for her too much zeal in the defence of the late Rebellion againſt her Prince, and Liege Sovereign; then 2. *Warwick*, is a Town of good account and commerce, ſeated upon the North-weſt banck of the River *Avon*, this Towns ſituation is moſt pleaſant upon a Hill riſing from the River over which is a ſtrong and fair Stone Bridge.

36. *Weſtmoreland*: its length is about 30 miles, breadth 24, and circuit about 112 miles; the Air ſharp, and piercing and the Soyl for the moſt part barren, the principal profit that the people of this County raiſe unto themſelves, is by Cloathing, for *Kendal* Cottons are famous all over *England*: This County is traded with 4 Market Towns, and hath 26 Pariſhes; its principal Town is *Appleby*, this Town is but bare both of people and Buildings, and were it not for the Antiquity that makes it more eſtimable, in whoſe Caſtle the Aſſizes for the County are commonly kept, it would be little better in account than a Village.

37. *Wilt-*

37. *Wiltſhire*: this *C*ounty is in length about 39 miles, in breadth 29, and in circumference about 139 miles. The Air here is ſweet, pleaſant, and wholſome, and the Soyl rich and fertil; the principal commodities of this *C*ountrey are *C*loathing, and Wools, it is traded with 19 Market Towns, and divided into 29 Hundreds, in which are 304 Pariſh *C*hurches; its principal place of note is *Salisbury* a Biſhops See, this *C*ity is pleaſantly ſituated having a River almoſt running through every Street thereof, and for ſumptuous and delicate Buildings is inferiour to none: the Cathedral thereof is a moſt rich and magnificent Church, wherein are as many Windowes, as there is dayes in the year; as many caſt Pillars of Marble, as there are hours in the year; and as many Gates for enterance, as there are Moneths in the year; all *Europe* affording not the like.

38. *Worceſterſhire*: is about 32 miles long, 28 broad, and about 120 in circuit; The Air is temperate, and Soyl fertil: but the chief commodities of this *C*ounty are Salt, and Perry, which is a kind of a counterfeit Wine made of

of Pears, which grow here in every Hedge row: the division of this County is into 7 Hundreds, wherein are seated 10 Market Towns, and 152 Parish Churches: its chief place of account is *Worcester* a Bishops See, this City is pleasantly seated upon the East bank of the River *Severn*, and from the same is walled in a Triangle-wise about, through which 7 Gates enter with 5 other watch Towers for defence, in this City is a very beautiful and sumptuous Cathedral.

39. *Yorkshire*: this County is in length about 70 miles, in breadth about 80, and in circumference about 308 miles: The Air is temperate and healthful, the Soyl for the generality is reasonable fertil, yielding sufficiency of Corn and Cattel, its principal commodities are Cloth, Lead, Allum, Knives, Pins, Pit-coals, and good Horses, &c. Its division is into three Ridings, East Riding, West Riding, and North Riding, and these are subdivided into 31 Hundreds, in which are 46 Market Towns & 503 Parish Churches; its principal place of account is the City of *York* an Arch-Bishops See, this is the second City of *England*; a pleasant place, large, and magni-

magnificent, it ſtands on both ſides of the River *Owſe*, conjoyned with a Bridge, wherein there is one Arch the higheſt and largeſt in *England*. This City is ſtrongly walled, having four principal Gates opening into the four Winds for entrance, beſides ſeveral other leſſer paſſages called Poſterns, what it lacketh of *London* in bigneſs and beauty of Buildings, it hath in cheapneſs and plenty of proviſions, the Ordinary in *York* will make a feaſt in *London*, and for the Cathedral it anſwereth the character, which a forreign Author gives it; *Templum opere & magnitudine toto Orbe memorandum*, the work of *John Romaine*, *William Melton*, and *John Thorſebie*, ſucceſſive Arch-Biſhops thereof: the Family of the *Perries* contributing Timber, and of the *Vavaſours* Stone thereunto; appending to this Cathedral is the Chapter Houſe, ſuch a Maſter-piece of Art, that this verſe is engraved therein.

Ut Roſa Flos Florum, ſic eſt Domus iſta Domorum. (Roſe.

As Flower of Flowers we count the All Houſes ſo this Houſe out goes.

The Riches of this Kingdom conſiſts in the unexhauſtible Mines of Tin, Lead, Riches.

Lead, Copper, Iron, and Coals, moſt delicate Cloths are woven here, which are tranſported into *Germany*, *Poland*, *Denmark*, *Swedeland*, *Italy*, *Turky*, and the *Indies*, where they are in high requeſt yea infinite quantity of Beer is tranſported here into *Belgium*, as alſo Pelts, Hydes, Tallow, Sea-coal, and Butter.

This Iſland is never without the reſort of *Portugal*, *Spaniſh*, *French*, *Flemiſh*, and *Eaſterling* Merchants.

Fertility

The Soyl is very fruitful and plentiful, yielding ſtore of proviſion for the Inhabitants, both of Corn, Wild-fowl, Fiſh, and Fleſh. For Wine this Land affordeth none, but hath it tranſported hither from *Spain*, *France*, and the *Canaries*.

Natures of the People

The people are for the moſt part tall of ſtature, fair of complexion, and of their diſpoſition courteous, and free, and too too credulous, and apt to believe the fair ſpeeches, and pretences of their Enemies, whereby it hath often fallen out, that they have loſt more by Treaties, than they got by their ſtrength and Valour; they are much given to Maritime affairs, and are good Souldiers both by Sea and Land

Land: they much reſemble and are greatly affected with the habit and Language of their Neighbours the *French*.

The Women are moſt aimable and beautiful, and attired in moſt comely faſhion, and have the greateſt reſpect and kindneſſes from their Husbands, of any Women in the World, ſitting at meat with their Husbands at the chief end of the Table, and when walking in the Streets, their Husbands give them the wall, and in other places the Right hand, as counted greateſt honour, they are permitted alſo to Recreate themſelves at Playes, Balls, Maſcarades, &c. and do often walk the Fields, or go to the Tavern with an Acquaintance or Freind, which is imputed no Blot or Stain to their Chaſtity, or Vertue; By reaſon of which kindneſs and freedom, the women of *England* are leſs Laſcivious and Vicious then thoſe of other Countryes, who are under the great Reſtraints and Slavery of their Husbands,

WALES.

WALES.

Wales is bounded on all ſides with the Sea, except on the Eaſt, where it is ſeparated from *England* by the River *Dee*, and a line drawn to the River *Wie*. This Principality of Wales is from Eaſt to Weſt about 100. Miles, from North to South about 120. Miles; it containes 965. Pariſhes, 55. Market Towns, 4. Biſhopricks, 67. Caſtles, 230. Rivers, 99. Bridges, 1. Chaſe 6: Forreſts and 28. Parkes.

Diviſion. This Countrey is divided into 13 Shires; *Angleſe*, 2. *Brecknockſhire*, 3. *Cardiganſhire*, 4. *Carmathenſhire*, 5: *Canarvanſhire*, 6. *Denbighſhire*, 7: *Flintſhire*, 8: *Gramorganſhire*, 9. *Merionethſhire*, 10. *Montgomeryſhire*, 11. *Monmouthſhire*, 12. *Pembrookſhire*, 13. *Radnorſhire*. wherein are ſome fair Cities, but divers great Towns. the cheif Cities are 1. *Caerdiff*, where there is a commodious Haven. 2. *Caermaden*, where *Merlin* was born, begot by an *Incubus*, whom the common People

People took to be a moſt famous Prophet. 2. *Caernorvan*, a walled City, and hath a fair Caſtle, built by *Edward* the Firſt, wherein his Son *Edward* the Second was born. Here in the County of *Pembrock* is *Milford*-Haven, than which *Europe* hath not a more noble, or more ſafe, or more large, with many Creeks, and ſafe Roads. Then 4. St. *Davids*, which though a place of no great Beauty, alwayes lyeing open both to wind and Stormes, yet is it a Biſhops See, and hath a very fair Cathedral Church, and alſo a goodly houſe of free ſtone, which is the Biſhops Pallace; 5. *Radnor*, a Shire Town pleaſantly Seated under an Hill. 6. *Brecknock*, a Shire Town ſtrongly walled, and Seated upon the meeting of 2. Rivers *Howthy* and *Uſke*. 7. *Cardigan*, This Town is Seated on a Steep Banck, her South Side garded with the deep River *Tyvy*, and paſſable no way but by a Bridg under the Caſtle; the walls take the Advantage of riſeing Rocks, and Circulate the Town even round about. 8. *Landaffe*, a Biſhops See, the glory of this place, is in the Caſtle and Cathedral Church, 9. *Monmouth*, a Shire Town

Town formerly of great Strength and beauty, it is pleasantly Seated betwixt the Rivers *Nennow* and *Wye*, 3. gates yet stand besides that Tower or Lock of the Bridge, and a Trench or track of wall running betwixt them on each side down to the River. 10. *Montgomery* giving Name to a Shire also, is pleasantly Seated upon the easy Ascent of an Hill overmounted with a fair Castle. 11. *Denbigh* a Shire Town beautiful and strongly walled and on the South side a Castle strengthened with many high Towers. 12. *Bangor*, first a City, and afterwards a Monastery of famous Memory, and the first that is read of in the World, it hath bin long since Ruinate, so as now there is scarce seen, the face and outward shew of a dead City or Monastery, it hath only the Names of 2. Gates remaining, one standing a Mile distant from the other, and betwixt which the River *Dee* now runeth, this place is now a Bishops See. 13. St. *Asaph*, a Bishops See also, Seated upon the bank of the River *Elwy* and *Clwyd*, it is more famoused for Antiquity, then for Building or bravery.

The

The Soyl of this Countrey, eſpe- Fertility.
cially that which joyneth toward the Sea, is moſt fertil both for Man and Beaſt; but for the major part it is more barren, and leſs fruitful.

The Men are of a faithful carri Natures of the People.
age, one eſpecially towards another in a ſtrange Country, and to Strangers in their own. They are of a temper much inclining to Choller, being quickly moved, and ſoon appeaſed being of all angers the beſt and nobleſt.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland is the Northern part of *Great Britain*, and ſeparated from *England* by the River *Tweede*, and *Solway*, and the Hills extending from the one to the other. It is in length 480 miles, but of ſmall breadth no place being diſtant from the Sea above 60 miles.

This Country is divided into two Diviſion.
parts by the River *Tay*, the South whereof is the more populous, and more beautified in manners, Riches and Civillity the North more rude, retaining

taining the Cuſtomes of the wild *Iriſh* the ancient Scots, in whoſe ſeveral Territories theſe Counties enſuing are contained, *viz* the South part 1, *Tiſidale*, 2. *Merch*, 3. *Landien*, 4. *Liddeſdale*, 5. *Eſkedale*. 6. *Annandale*, 7 *Niddeſdale*, 8. *Galloway*, 9. *Carrick*, 10. *Kyle*, 11; *Cunningham*, 12. *Arran*, 13. *Cliveſdale*, 14. *Lennox*, 15. *Sterling*, 16. *Fife*, 17. *Stratherne*, 18. *Menteith* 19. *Argile*, 20. *Cantire*, 21. *Lorne*; The North part, 1. *Loquabrea*, 2. *Braidalbin*, 3. *Perth*, 4. *Athol*, 5. *Anguis*, 6. *Merus*, 7. *Mar*, 8. *Buquhan*, 9. *Murrey*, 10. *Roſſe*, 11. *Sutherland*, 12. *Cathanes*, and 13. *Strathnaverne*; in this Kingdom alſo are 2. Arch-Biſhops of St. *Andrewes*, who is primate of *Scotland*, and *Glaſcow*: The Arch-Biſhop of St. *Andrewes* hath under him, 1. *Dunkeld*, 2. *Abberdeen*, 3. *Murray*, 4. *Dunblan*, 5. *Brechin*, 6. *Roſſe*, 7. *Cathanes*, and 8, *Orkney*. And under the Arch-Biſhop of Glaſcow, are 1 *Galloway*, 2. *Argile*. and 3, *Ilet*. The Cities and Towns whereof are neither fair nor many: the chief of thoſe that are, are 1. *Edenburgh* once the Seat of the Kings of *Scotland*, and the place wherein the Seat and Courts of

of Juſtice were held. It is ſeated in a fruitfull Soyl, and wholeſome Air, haveing many Noblemens Houſes lying about it and abounds with many Springs, and ſweet Waters. The Buildings are of unpoliſhed Stone, but the Galleries of Timber, built upon the fronts of the Houſes, do rather obſcure than adorn them. The City conſiſts eſpecially of one broad and fair Street, which is in length from Eaſt to Weſt about a mile, and is the ſole ornament thereof; the reſt of the Streets and Allies being of very poor Building, and inhabited with very poor People. At the end towards the Eaſt is the Kings Palace joyning to the Monaſtery of the *Holy Croſs*; and at the other end towards the Weſt is a Caſtle, which the *Scots* hold to be inexpugnable. This City of *Edenburgh* is an Univerſity alſo.

2. *Leith* is about a mile diſtant and is a moſt commodious Haven, upon the narrow *Scottiſh* Gulf, vulgarly called *Edenburgh Frith*.

3. S. *Andrew*, ſeated in *Fife*, and well known as an Univerſity and Seat of an Arch-Biſhop, and Metropolitan of all *Scotland*.

4. *Glaſcow*

4. *Glaſcow*, the Seat of an Archbiſhop, and a little Univerſity.

5. *Striveling* alſo is a little City, where the King hath a ſtrong Caſtle, upon the brow of a ſteep Rock:

In general, their Towns and Cities for number, building, or pleaſantneſs, are not comparable to thoſe in *England*; neither are their Gentlemens or Noblemens Houſes ſo frequent, or ſo ſtately built, as the better ſort of the *Engliſh*. For their Villages, they are of Clay, covered with Straw, being much more frequent than in *England*, yet not ſo commodious within. Among the Kings Palaces that of *Edenburg* and *Sterling* for building, and *Fawlkland* for pleaſure of hunting, are chief. In this Kingdom of *Scotland* are two ſtrange *Loughes*, *Lamund* and *Niſſi*, the latter whereof never freezeth in Winter, though never ſo extream; and the waters of the other moſt raveinge in faireſt and calmeſt weather, wherien alſo floateth an Iſland that removeth from place to place, as the Wind forceth her Spongeous and unfaſtened Body.

On the Weſt-ſide of this Country are many Woods, Mountains, and Lakes;

Lakes; on the East-side toward the Sea it is fruitful in Corn, especially in Barley and Oats. It abounds in Fish, and hath plenty of Cattel yet not so big as ours; their Horses are little, but full of spirit, and patient of labour. Fertility,

The People in general are much given to Venery: those that inhabit the South, are the best and civillest, and speak the English language; but those in the Northern part are savage and uncivil termed *Silvesters*. Natures of the People.

About *Scotland* in the *Irish* Ocean are above 40 Islands termed *Merania* and *Hebrides*: the biggest of these in length exceeds not 30 miles, and in breadth not above 12; the chief whereof is *Pomonia*, well known by the Episcopal Seat, and yielding both Tin and Lead.

Thus much of *Great Britain*.

IRELAND.

THis famous Island in the *Virginian Sea* is by the English at this day called *Ireland*, and by the Irish *Bardes* at this day *Banne*. It standeth between the *Greater Britain* and *Spain*; being disjoyn'd

disjoyn'd on the East from *England* by a tempestuous Sea, termed *Hibernicum*, not above one dayes sailing; upon the West beateth the vast Ocean; upon the North it hath an Island disjoyn'd no further than a ship may sail in one day; and on the South it beholdeth *Spain*, not distant above three dayes sailing.

Division. It contains in length 400, and in breadth 200 miles; and is divided into four parts; *(viz.) Munster*, which is subdivided into six Counties, *viz.* 1. *Limerick.* 2 *Kery.* 3. *Cork.* 4. *Waterford.* 5. *Desmond.* 6. *Holly Cross* in *Tipperary.*

Lemster, divided into ten Counties, viz. 1. *East Meath.* 2. *West Meath.* 3. *Kilkenny.* 4. *Caterlugh.* 5. *Queens County.* 6. *Kings County.* 7. *Kildare.* 8. *Weifford.* 9. *Dublin.* 10. *Wicklo.*

Connaght, divided into six Counties, viz. 1. *Clare* or *Thomond.* 2. *Gallway.* 3. *Majo.* 4. *Slego.* 5. *Letrim.* 6. *Roscomen.*

And *Ulster* divided into ten Counties, viz. 1. *Dunghal* or *Tyrconnel.* 2. *Tyrone* upper and nether. 3 *Fermanagh.* 4. *Cavan.* 5. *Monaghan.* 6. *Colrane.* 7. *Antrim.* 8. *Down.* 9. *Armagh.* 10. *Lough.*

The

The chief Cities of this Country are 1. *Dublin*, ſtanding within the Province of *Lemſter*, and in the County *Dublin*: it is by the Engliſh called *Divelin*. It is the chief City of this Country, and Seat of Juſtice, fairly built, and frequently inhabited, and adorned with a ſtrong caſtle, fifteen Churches, an Epiſcopal Seat, and a fair Colledge, and endowed with many Priviledges.

The Houſes of this City, as alſo of the City *Waterford*, are for the moſt part of timber, clay and Plaiſter; yet are the Streets beautiful, and the houſes commodious within.

2. *Armagh*; it is the Seat of an Archbiſhop, and the Metropolitan City of the whole Iſland.

3. *Tredagh*; a fair and well inhabited Town.

The Fourth City is *Cork*, conſiſting almoſt of one long ſtreet, but well known and frequented, this is a Biſhops See. 5. *Limerick*, this Town is compaſſed about with the famous River *Shamon*, by the parting of the channel, it is a Biſhops See alſo, and the very Mart Town of *Munſter*. 6. *Waterford*, by ſome accounted the ſecond

City in *Ireland*, it hath a commodious Haven for Shipping. 7. *Kilkenny*, which for a Burrough Town excels all the midland Burroughs in *Ireland*. 8. *Kildare*, a Bishops See, and much graced in the first Infancy of the Irish Church, by reason of St. *Bridget*, who was a Disciple of St. *Patrick*. 9. *Gallway*, which though here placed, may worthily be accounted the third City in *Ireland*, it is a Bishops See, and hath both strong walls and Castle, and is much frequented with Merchants, having a commodious Road and Haven; not far from hence are the Islands of *Arran*, of which many a foolish Fable goes, as if they were the Islands of the Living, wherein none dies at any time.

Natures of the Peopl.

The People of this Country are generally strong, and nimble of Body; haughty of heart; careless of their lives; patient of cold and hunger; inplacable in enmity; constant in love; light of Belief; and greedy of glory. In a word, if they be bad, you shall hardly find worse; and if good, you shall no where find beter.

As for the Commonalty of the Irish

Iriſh Natives, their diet in Neceſſity is ſlender, feeding upon Watercreſſes, Roots, Muſhroomes, Shamrogh, Butter tempered with Oatemeal, Milk, Whey, and Bonney Clapper; and when they are dying, Women are hired to mourn over them, who expoſtulate with the Sick why he ſhould die, and being dead, at his Funeral ſuch out-cryes are made, ſuch clapping of hands, ſuch howlings and geſtures, that one would think their ſorrows unrecoverable.

The Soil in general is ſufficiently fruitful, but through the idleneſs of the Inhabitants it is made barren. Amongſt other rarities of this Iſland this is one, that it breedeth no venomous thing: neither will any brought from other Regions live here. Fertility.

Thus much of *Ireland.*

The Leſſer Iſlands are, *Orcades, Sorlings, Hebrides, Sporades.*

The ORCADES.

THese Isles are in number 32, and are situate against the most Northern part of *Scotland*; the chief of which is *Pomonia*, whose Prime Town is *Kirkwall*, honoured with a Bishops Seat, and strengthened with two Castles. This Island is well stored with Tin and Lead, and is by the Inhabitants at this day called *Mamland*. in this Island are Seated 12. Parish Churches, one of them very magnificent for so remote a Country.

Pomonia.

Hethy.

Hethy; the second Island of note is *Hethy*. The People of this Island are great drinkers, but no drunkards: they use the *Gothish* Language, which they derive from the *Norwegians*, in whose possession they once were, and of whose qualities they yet retain some smack.

These *Islands* of *Orcades* lie in a most rageing and tempestuous Sea, 13. of them are only Inhabited and the other replenished with Cattel; in these are no Venomous Serpents, nor other ugly Vermine, the Air sharp and

and healthful, and the Soil apt to bear only Oates and Barley, but not a Stick of Wood.

More North than these, lie the Isles of *Shetland*, by some thought to be *Thule*, and by the Commentator upon *Horace*, the *Fortunate Island*. *Shetland.*

The HEBRIDES.

THese Islands are situate on the West-side of *Scotland*, and are some 44 in number; the chief of which are, 1. *Ila*, 44 miles long, and 16 broad; plentiful in Wheat, and Cattel, and herds of red Deer. *Ila*,

The second is *Iona*, famous for the Sepulchers of the *Scottish* Kings; whose chief Town is *Sodre*. *Iona.*

The third is *Mula*, which is 25 miles bigger than the other. The People both in language and behaviour resemble the *wild Irish*, and are called *Red-Shanks*. *Mula.*

These 3. Islands are plentiful of Corne, Woods, Salmons, and Herrings, as the others of Conies, Deere, Horses, and Sheep, where in some they are wilde, and in others without any Owners.

The

The SORLINGES.

THeſe *Iſlands* called by the *Engliſh Silly*, are ſituate over againſt the Weſtern *Cape* of *Cornwall*, from which they are diſtant 24 miles. They are in number 145, of which ten only are of eſtimation, *viz. Armath, Agnes, Sampſon, Silly, Breſar, Ruſco*, S. *Helens*, S. *Martins*, *Arthur*, and S. *Maries*, the chief of all the reſt, as being 8 miles in compaſs, ſufficiently fruitful, and ſtrengthened with a Caſtle call'd *Stella Maria*, Theſe *Iſlands* are well ſtored with Graſs, Grain, and Lead.

The SPORADES.

THe chief of theſe *Iſlands* are *Man*, *Angleſey*, *Jarſie*, *Gerneſey*, and *Wight*.

Man; this *Iſle* is ſituate juſt over againſt the Southern part of *Cumberland*, from which it is diſtant 25 miles: it is in length 30, and in breadth not above 9. miles, and the whole Circumference

cumference is about 82. Miles, the Aire here is cold and very ſharpe.

The People hate theft and begging: they uſe a Language mixt of the *Norwegian* and *Iriſh* Tongues, the wealthier Sort, and ſuch as hold the faireſt poſſeſſions, do imitate the People of *Lancaſhire*, both in their honeſt carriage and good houſe-keeping; they are Religious and Loving to their paſtors, ſhewing them great Reſpect. They have here no chargeable tedious Law Suits, for all Controverſies are determined by certain Judges, without writing or charges, and them they call Deemſters, and chuſe forth among themſelves, if any complaint be made to the magiſtrate for wrongs either done or ſuffered, hee preſently taketh up a Stone, and fixeth his mark upon it, and ſo delivereth it unto the Party Plaintiffe, by vertue of which he both calls his Adverſary to Appearance, and to produce his witneſſes; if the caſe falls out too difficult and not eaſily to be ended, it is then referred to 12. Men, whom they Ferm the Keyes of the Land. The generality of the women of this

Iſland

Iſland when they go out of Doors, do gird themſelves about with the Winding-Sheets they purpoſe to be buried in, and when any of them are at any time Condemned to dye, they are Sowed within a Sack, and flung from a Rock into the Sea.

The Soyl is abundant in Flax, Hemp, Oats, Barley and Wheat, with which they uſe to ſupply the defects of *Scotland*, and ſtore of ſheep and other Cattel is this *Iſland* ſtored with all, but of ſmaller bodies than thoſe with us here in *England*.

The chief Towns are *Balacuri* and *Ruſſin*, or *Caſtle-Town*, the Seat of a Biſhop. The whole Iſle is divided into 2. parts, South and North, whereof the one reſembleth the Scotch in Speach, the other the *Iriſh*: it is defended by 2, Caſtles, and hath 17. Pariſhes, 5, Market Towns and many Villages.

Jarſie. *Jarſie*; this *Iſland* of *Jarſie* is about 10 miles *Long*, 6. Broad, and 38 in Circuit, it hath 2. little *Iſlands* adjacent, the one St. *Albans*, the other *Hillary Iſland*, it hath 12. Pariſhes and 4. Caſtles. The *Inhabitants* ſpeak a kind of corrupt French, they live

pleaſantly

pleaſantly; in Summer-time they catch here great ſtore of Fiſh, eſpecially *Conger* and *Lobſters*, the greateſt and fatteſt upon the Coaſt of *England*; Wood here is very ſcant and Coales very Dear, their beſt Fuel is Turffs.

The ground is plentiful in Grain and ſheep, moſt of them having four Horns, of whoſe Wool our true *Jarſie* Stockings are made.

Angleſye; this *Iſland* is in length 20 miles, and in breadth 17, containing in former times 360 Towns and Villages; of which the chief are *Beumaiſh*, *Newberg*, and *Aberſraw*. *Angleſey.*

This *Iſland* is abundantly fertil in all things neceſſary to preſerve the life of Man; eſpecially Corn. This *Iſland* alſo produceth a kind of Stones which are called *Molares*, as of all other the fitteſt to make Mill-Stones, or Grind-ſtones. This Iſle is divided into 6 Hundreds in which are Seated 2 Market Towns, and 74 Pariſh Churches.

Gernſey is diſtant 20 miles from *Jarſey*, to whom it is far inferiour in reſpect of largeneſs, but more commodious becauſe of her ſafe harbours: it contains ten Pariſhes the chief being St. *Peters*. The People uſe the *Gernſey.*

French

French Tongue, and in their Eccleſiaſtical Diſcipline follow the Church of *Geneva*.

The Fields of this *Iſle* in Summer-time are ſo naturally garniſhed with Flowers of all Sorts, that a man (being there) might conceit himſelf to be in a pleaſant Artificial Garden, the Inhabitants here are not ſo much given to Tillage as they of *Jarſie*, though the Soyl be as fruitful; but they take great Delight in planting and ſetting of Trees of all Sorts, and eſpecially Apples, by reaſon whereof they make much Sider; their Commodities are alike, and their helpes from Sea no leſs but rather more.

In this Iſle are many great ſteep Rocks among which is found a hard Stone called by the *French* men *Smiris*, which wee term Emerill; This Stone is ſerviceable for many purpoſes, and many Trades, and Glaſiers, Goldſmiths, Lapidaries. *&c.*

Wight. *Wight*, this Iſle is ſevered from *Hampſhire* by a little narrow, and dangerous Streight of the *Sea*: it contains 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The *Soyl* is fruitfull; the Sheep bear delicate

delicate fine Wool, and the Trees ſtore of Fruit. Here are two Parks and one Forreſt; as alſo 36 Towns and Villages, the Principal being *Newport*, *Yarmouth*, and *Brading*. The Iſland is very ſtrong eſpecially towards *France*; it is fortified with three Caſtles, in one of which is Armour for 5000 Men. This Iſle is plenteouſly ſtored with Cattel and Corne, and breeds every where ſtore of Conyes, Hares, Partridges and Pheſants.

For Eccleſiaſtical Government it belongeth to the Biſhop of *Winchester*, and for Civil Government to the County of *Southampton*, it is fortified with 6 Caſtles, hath 36. Pariſh Churches, and is Traded with 3. Market Townes, whereof *Newport* is the chief, a Town well Seated and much frequented, it is populous with Inhabitants, and hath an enterance into the Iſle from the Haven and a paſſage for Veſſels of ſmall Burden unto the Key.

There are divers other Iſlands, as *Demry*, *Londay*, and *Chaldey* in the *Severn Sea*; *Thanett* and *Sheppy*, near *Kent*; and *Holy farne* and *Cocket*, on the Confines of *Northumberland*, *Oleron*, *Ree*, *Allerny*, *Sark*.

Holy

Holy Island.

Holy Islands This Island is rockie and full of Stones unfit for Corn and Tillage, and being so small in Account either for Compass or Commodity, and so unpeopl'd and unprofitable, cannot be numerous in Towns and Villages; it hath in it only one Town, with a Church and Castle, under which there is a very commodious Haven, defended with a Black house, scituate upon an Hill upon the South East; The only thing this Island yieldeth is a fit and accommodate aptitude for Fishing and Fowling.

Farne Island.

Farne Island, This lyeth 7. miles South East ward from *Holy Island*, and on the North side it hath 2. smaller Isles adjoyning called *Widepens* and *Staple Island*, and 2. lesser than these not far off called the *Wambes*. This *Farne Isle* is about 5. miles Long, and as many Broad, it is a Barren place yeilding neither Woods, Coales Turffs, Corn, Cattel, nor pastures; the best Commodity it yeilds is Fish and Fowle; there is neither Town nor Village in it only it hath a Tower or place of Fortification belonging unto it, placed well near the middle part of the Isle.

Oleron,

Oleron, is an Iſland ſcituate over againſt the Province of *Xaintoigne*, and South unto the Iſle of *Ree*, this Iſland eaſie of Acceſs and not very defenſible, great quantities of Salt are made here yearly; the principal Town is *Oleron* which gives Name to the whole Iſland; one thing makes this Iſland very famous, that is the maritime Laws which were declared and eſtabliſhed by King *Richard* the firſt of *England* above 500. yeares ago in this Iſland, and from hence called the Lawes of *Oleron*. *Oleron*

Ree, this Iſland is ſcituate over against *Rochel*, and is about 10. *Engliſh* miles in Length, and 5. in breadth: places of note in this Iſle, are *La Butte* de *Mont*, 2. *St. John* de *Mont*, 3. St, *Hillary*, 4. St. *Martins*, the largeſt and, ſtrongeſt of them all, from whence the whole Iſland hath ſometimes been called St. *Martines*. *Ree*.

Alderny, this Iſland is about 8. miles in Compaſs, of a very difficult acceſs, by reaſon of the high Rocks and Precipices; it is diſtant about 6 miles from *Cap Hagge* in *Normandy*: it hath in it one pretty Town or Village conſiſting of about 100. Families *Alderny*.

milies, and having not far off an Harbour made in the Fashion of a Semicircle, which they call *La Crabbic.*

Sark. *Sark*, this Island is about 6. miles in Compass, and not far distant from *Alderny* it was not peopled till about the 5th of Queen *Elizabeth* of *England*; it containes about 60. or 70. Families; in former times it served only for a Common or pasture for Beasts to those of the Isle of *Gernsey*, to the Governour of which Island both this and *Alderny* are subject.

Thus much of the *British Islands.*

The Northern ISLANDS.

THE principal Islands dispersed in this Sea are *Groenland*, *Island*, *Freezland*, *Nova Zembla*, and Sr. *Hugh Willobyes* Island.

Groenland. *Graenland*; this Island is situate under the Northern cold Zone; the longest day in Summer being three moneths and a halt: it is in length more than 600 miles: The chief Towns are *S. Thome* and *Alba*. In this Island the *Londoners* have met with a good trade of Fishing.

Island

Island is about 400 miles in length, and a damnable cold Countrey. *Island.*

The People hereof use dryed Fish in stead of Bread; their best commodity is their Fish, which they exchange with forreign Merchants for other things.

The Island-*Ling* is famous over all *Europe*: the chief Towns are *Hallen* and *Schshelten*. In this Island is the Hill *Heeklefort*, vomiting flames of fire like *Etna* in *Sicilie*; it usually freezeth in this *Island* for 8. moneths space together, and is so vehemently chilled with Northern winds, that it yieldeth neither Corn nor Trees, except Juniper only; yet there is great abundance of Grass: the Oxen and Kine here have no hornes, but their sheep have; in this *Island* are bred the Little doggs known amongst us by the name of *Island*-doggs, the delight of Ladies: here are white Ravens, white Faulcons, and hares and Beares of the same Colour.

Freezland, the only riches of this *Island* is their Fish, for which Commodity it is never without the Ships of *Flemmings*, *Danes*, *Scots*, *Hanse-men*, and *English*, much frequented by the last. *Freezland.*

last. It is almost as big as *Ireland*, and subject to the King of *Denmark*.

Nova Zembla, this Island lyeth on the North of *Muscovy* and *Lapland*, and is famous for nothing but the Pigmies, which are here supposed to inhabit.

S. H. W. Island. Sr. *H. Willough bies* Island is so called, because he first discovered it, and because he was thereabouts frozen to death.

Thus much of the *Northern*, and of the *European Islands*.

The Oriental ISLANDS.

THe Islands of *Asia* are either in the *Mediterranean Sea*, as *Rhodes* and *Cyprus*, or in the *Oriental Ocean*, as *Japan*, *Zeilan*, *Moluccoes*, *Java Major*, *and Minor*, *Summatra*, *Burneo*, and the *Philippine*.

Japan. This Island on the East is situate over against *China*, of whose nature and qualities the Inhabitants do some-

Natures of the people what participate. It is in length 200 leagues, and in breadth in some places 30, in others not above 10. It is divided into 60 Shires or petty Kingdoms.

The

The Soyl is not very fruitfull, ſubject to much Snow, but the air is very wholſome, and the bowels of the Earth inriched with divers Metals. This *Iſland* in the time of *Paulus Venetus*, did abound ſo with Gold, that the Kings Palace was covered with it: They enter not into their Dining Room with their Shooes on. Fertility.

In this *Iſland* are two high Mountains, one of which caſteth forth Flames on the top whereof the Devil uſeth to ſhew himſelf in a bright Cloud, to them that by long faſting have prepared themſelves for the ſight. The other called *Figeniaris* is by ſome leagues higher than the Cloud. The chief Cities are *Meace* and *Bandum* an Univerſity, and 3. *Oſſucay*, a great and renowned City, conceived to be the richeſt in all the Eaſt, of ſo, great Trade that every ordinary Merchant is ſaid to be worth 30000 Crowns; 4. *Sucungo*, as big as *London* with the Suburbs. 5. *Edoo*, a much fairer than that, and the chief Seat of one of their Kings. 6. *Firando*, a Seat Royal alſo of ſome other King.

This *Iſland* is ſaid to be frequented by the *Jeſuits* of whom 200 is ſaid to live here

Ormus

Ormus. *Ormus* : this Island is exceeding barren, and yet of it self a Kingdom and full of trade, the Inhabitants are Ἀνθρωποφάγοι.

Zelon. *Zelon*: this famous Isle is not far distant from the point of *India* called *Cape Comrein*; It is in form resembling an Egg, and for fertility may be compared to any Country in the whole Universe; It abounds in Odoriferous Aromatical Spices, with whole woods of the best Cynamon, that ever the Sun saw, besides fruits, Oranges Lemmons, surmounting those of *Spain*: also here are found the best Smaragds, Rubies, and Amber-Greese through *Asia*: this Island is about 250 miles in length, and 150 in breadth, the whole circumference about 800 miles; it is exceeding populous and stored with many Towns: the place of greatest note is *Colmucki*, the seat Royal of the chief King of this Island; situate on a capacious Bay in the South west of it, and of most trade in all this Countrey; many great Ships laden with Cynamon, Gems, Elephants, and other *Indian* Commodities going yearly hence; this place by the *Portugals* (who fortified it) is called *Columbus*.

Fertility.

The

The Inhabitants are egregious *Pa-* Natures of
nyms, they hold that on the high *Peak* the people
(called by the *Europeans*) *Columba*, *Adam* was there created, and lived there, and thither do their Pilgrims reſort apace, where on the top of a high mount is conſpicuouſly ſet the Idea of a horrible *Cacо-Dæmon*, is inveloped with a cloud of Arms and ſeduloufly looked unto. The truth is, this Iſland is ſo happy in pleaſant fruits, that ſome have thought it was the place of Paradiſe.

The *Molucces* are uſually reckoned *Molucces*
ſix, but many other Iſlands are ſubject to them, the chief whereof is the King of *Ternate*, who is ſaid to have had 70 Iſlands under his ſubjection, none of theſe Iſlands are above ſix leagues in compaſs, inriched with Cloves, but of o- Riches.
ther fruits barren and poor; in *Ternate* is an exceeding high Hill, which liſts his head above the Airy Regions of the clouds; and ſeems to conjoyn with the fiery Elements, it caſts out continually bright Flames mixed with a dark ſmoak.

In theſe Iſlands of the *Molucces* is ſaid to be the Bird of Paradiſe, that flyeth continually, having no feet to reſt

reſt on: the Hen layeth her eggs (if you will believe it) in a hole of the Cocks back. The 6 Iſlands of note amongſt the *Moluccoes* are, 1. *Terenate*, 2. *Tidor*, 3. *Macir*. 4. *Raobian*, 5. *Machian*, and 6. *Botone*, abounding with Cynamon, Ginger, Nutmegs, Maſtick, Aloes, Pepper, but moſt of all in Cloves, but not very well furniſhed with neceſſaries for the life of Man.

Inhabitants. The *Moluccoes* are better proportioned than any other *Indians*, brown of colour and mean of Stature, and for Valour they have not their like in *India*, eſpecially thoſe of *Ternante*, chooſing rather to dye than flye.

Amboyna or *Amboya*. *Amboya* is a fertile Iſland producing Oranges, Citrons, Lemmons, Cloves, Coquos, Bonanus, Sugar-canes, and other fruits being a very fertil Iſland; the Inhabitants are ſimple, live ſparingly, and attired like other the *Moluccans*: Theſe Iſlanders are ſaid to be *Cannibals* or Man eaters, this *Amboyna* is one of the Iſlands of the *Sindæ* or *Selebes*, of which there are four in number, the other 3 are *Selebes*, *Gilolo*, and *Migaſſar*.

Selebes. *Selebes*: which gives name to th reſt, hath under it many leſſer Iſlande

s,

it is large and rich, the Soyl exceeding fertile, the people tall and comely, and of colour not so much black as Ruddy, the chief Town is *Sion*.

Gilolo: this is a large Island, exceeding plentiful of Rice, and well stored with wild Hens, the Inhabitants resembling those of the *Selebes*, the chief Town is *Batachin*. *Gilolo.*

Macassar: it is of large extent, also plentiful of Rice, Flesh, Fish, Salt, and Cotton-Wool, not destitute of Gold and Pearls, and well stored with Sauders of several colours. *Macassar.*

Banta is distant from *Amboya* some 24 *Dutch* miles, and comprehends about 5 miles, the chief *City* is *Nera* which is chief not only of *Banda* but of the *Moluccoes*: In this Island are more store of Nutmegs than elsewhere in the *Moluccoes*, for which cause they resort hither from *Java*, *China*, and *Mallaca*. *Banta* or *Bandan.*

Java is an Isle both great and famous, judged to stand in the Gulfe of *Bengala*; in it are many Kings most of which are tributary to the Emperor, entitled *Mataran*, it is oval in form, and in circuit not much inferior to *England*, abounds with all sort of *Aromatique* *Java* Major.

Riches. *romatique* Spices, of which store; Pepper is the best and most feasable Merchandize.

Java Minor. And so doth *Java-minor*, abound with all sort of Spices, it is said to be 2000 miles in compass: and to be very near the firm Land, *Terra Australis Incognita*, or the Southern Continent

Inhabitants. The Inhabitants are for the most part *Mahometans*, their colour is black, so is their Actions; they are dismal, strong, impatient, and subtle, strong limmed and excellent Swimmers.

This Island by *Scaliger* is called the compendium of the World, the Inhabitants feed on Rats and Mice.

Their chief Cities are *Fortam*, *Sarrabaia*, *Tuban* *Matura* but *Bantam* is of most Traffick, frequented by *Portugals*, *Dutch*, and *English*, in which every day are three several Markets, here Merchants when they come may buy a Woman for their fleshly and Worldly business, which at their departure they sell again.

The King of *Turban* is the richest King and mightyest in all *Java*. They have many Horses of which they make great account, they deck them with furniture of Gold, Silver and the

coun-

counterfeits of Dragons and Devils on their Saddles, they ride and manage them with great skill. North from *Java* is *Madara* a fertil Island of Rice. *Arosbay* is their chief City, the people are theevish and given to spoil, they captived some of the *Hollanders* that went thither on Shore to buy Commodities. Here in these parts they have Bats as big as Hens which the people roast and eat. Also near *Java* is the Isle of *Baly*, abounding in Bulls, Buffals, Goats, Swine, with many kind of Fowls, Fruits and Metals. Here the Women are burned with their dead Husbands. *Madara.* *Baly.*

Bocuro: this is so large an Isle, that the compass is said to be 3 Moneths Sayle. *Bocuro.*

Burneo: in this Island they are partly *Moors*, and partly *Gentiles*: they worship the Sun and Moon, whom they think to be Man and Wife, and the Stars their Children: they salute the Sun at his rising, and handle all their publick affairs in the night, at which time the Councellors of State meet, and ascend some Tree, viewing the Heathens till the Moon rise, and then go to the Senate-house; *Burneo.*

the

the greateſt riches of this *Iſland* are Camphire, Agarick, and ſome Mines of Adamants.

In it they have two Kings, and two Royal Cities ſituate in Salt water, to wit *Borneo* and *Lavi*; The King of *Borneo* keeps the greater *State*, and is not to be ſpoken with but by the mouth of ſome of his own interpreters, he is ſerved in his Palace by no other attendants, but either Maids or Women.

Sumatra. *Sumatra*: this *Iſland* by ſome is eſteemed the greateſt of the Eaſtern *Iſlands*, ſtretching almoſt 700 miles in length, and 200 in breadth. The Air is not very wholſome, by reaſon of its ſituation under the Line. This *Iſland* is ſaid to lye directly under the *Æquator*, the *Inhabitants* are Ἀνθρωποφάγοι.

The Inhabitants feed on Rice, Millet, Sagu, and Fruits. Their Riches

Riches. are Pepper, Ginger, Caſſia, Silk, Benioyn, Gold, Tin, and Iron, as alſo Camphire, Agarick, Wax, and Honey in great abundance, with ſtore of Cotton.

This *Iſland* is divided into ſeveral Kingdomes; the chief whereof is

Acheen

Acheen who as he preceeds the rest in state, riches, and power, so is he foremost in tyranny.

In the Mountains of *Sumatra* live Man-Eaters, which use the Skuls of their eaten enemies instead of mony, exchanging the same for their necessaries. The Attendants of this King are for the most part Women, who are expert at their weapons, using both Peeces and Swords.

Aviræ Insulæ, these Islands lye West from *Sumatra*, and the Inhabitants are also said to be as these of *Sumatra* Ἀνθρωποφάγοι. *Aviræ Insulæ.*

Phillipinas; these Islands are many in number, and some of them are very rich in Rice, Honey, Fruits, Birds, Beast, Fishes, Gold; enriched further with trade from *China*. 70 of these Islands are Subjects of friends to the *Spaniard*. These *Philippian* Isles are reckoned by *Magianus* to be 1100. They were discovered in the time of *Philip* the Second of *Spain*, and from him took their Name. These Islands produce the faireſt Figgs in the world, store of Cotten, Wool, and store of Mines of several Metals. *Phillipinas.*

The *Spaniards* have here a Bishop

and Archdeacon, and besides other religious Men, as *Augustinians* and *Franciscans*, they have seven Colledges of *Jesuits*. The People worship the Devil, who oft-times appears to them in conference, in most ugly shape.

Inhabitants.

There is amongst them an Island of *Negroes*, inhabited with black People, almost as big as *England*. Here are also those black People, called *Os Paupas*, Man-eaters, & Sorcerers, among whom Devils walk familiarly; and if these wicked Spirits find one alone, they kill him, wherfore they use always to have company. The chief of these *Phillippine* Islands in the possession of the *Spaniards*, are four *viz. Lusson*, *Minbanao*, *Tandair*, and *Pallohan*.

Lusson

Lusson, affirmed to contain in compass 1000. miles, is beautified by the *Spaniards* with a fair City, Seated on a commodious Haven, which they call *Manilla*; in which resides the Deputy or Lievtenant Governor for all the *Phillippine* Islands, and their Bishop also for ordering Church Affairs there.

Mindanao.

Mindanao, is 380. Leagues in Compass in it are many good Towns, as *Cailon*, *Pavidos*, *Subut*, &c.

Tandair,

Tandair, this is more fruitful then any of the rest, and of good extent, an 160. Leagues in Circuit, more specially called *Phillippina*, because first discovered and so named. *Tandair.*

Pallohan, this Island with the rest is reasonably well stored with Bulls, Kine, Horses, and Mares, and affords the like Commodities as the other *Phillippine* Isles do; there are thought to be a Million of People subject to the Crown of *Spain*, in the *Phillipine* Islands. *Pallohan.*

Before *I* leave these Eastern *Islands* *I* will give you a short survey of those Towns and Castles which the *Spaniard* hath got into his possession, not only in these Islands, but also on the Continent. And 1. In *Cambaia* they have the Towns of *Tany*, *Basa* and *Damam*, as also the Island of *Din*, 2. In *Decan* or *Canara* they have *Chaul*, and *Goa*, the *Spanish* Viceroy's residence. 3. In *Mallaver* they have *Chalen* and *Colan*, two places of good strength. 4. In *Zeilan* they have fortified *Columbus*, bragging of one of the best Havens in the World. 5. *In Siam* they are Lords of *Mallaca*, and the adjoyning Castle. And last of all, to secure their

Spice-trade in the *Moluccoes* they enjoy *Ternate*: yet for all these Fortresses the *English* and *Hollander* will not be hindred from traffick with these *Indies*.

Thus much of the *Oriental Islands*.

CYPRUS.

THis Island is of length 200, large 60, and in circuit 600 miles.

Fertility

This Island yieldeth infinite Canes of Sugar, Cotten-Wool, Honey, Oyl, Corn, Turpentine, Allum, Verdegrease, Grogram, store of Metals, and Salt, besides all sorts of Fruit and Commodities in abundance, as saffron, Figgs, Raisins of the Sun, Citrons, Oranges, Pomgranates, Almonds, Coriander, Rubarbe, Colliquintida, Scammony &c. Sope, Ashes, Brass Iron, some small store of Gold and Silver, Green Soder, Vitriol, Orpiment, white and Red Lead, and divers kindes of precious Stones, amongst which the Emerald and Turkey are the chief.

This Ile lyeth in the Gulf between and *Syria*; having *Egypt* to the West;

Syria

Syria to the South; *Cilicia* to the East, and *Pamphylia* North.

This *I*sland boasts of the Birthes of *Æsclipiades*, *Solon*, *Zeno*, *Apollonius*, *and Xenophon*; it hath one Arch-Bishop and 3. other Bishops, The *Metropolitan* of *Nicosia*, the other Bishops of *Famagosa*, *Paphus*, and *Amathus* who live upon *S*tipends.

The *I*nhabitants are generally strong; nimble; of great civility; hospitality to their Neighbours, and exceeding affectionate to Strangers. Natures of the People.

The principal Cities of this *I*sle are, 1. *Nicosia*, environed with Mountains, wherein the *Beglerbeg* remaineth. *I*t is circular in form, and five miles in circumference; the Buildings are low, flat-roofs; the entrance little, for the most part ascending by stairs for the more difficulty in entring.

2. *Famagusta*, the chief strength and Sea-Port in it. It is seated in a Plain between two Promontories, in form well-nigh quadrangular indifferently strong and containing two miles in circumference; it stands almost opposite to *Tripoly*.

In the City *Famagosa*, was Saint *Barnaby* born, here suffered *Martyr-*

dom

dom under *Nero*, and in the ſame City buried, in this Town alſo was *Solon* that famous Philoſopher born, and *Paul* and *Barnabas* Sailed out of *Syria* and lived in this Town; it was formerly called *Salamais*.

Selina, *Meliſſo*, *Paphos*, *Fontana*, and *Moroſa*, are the other four ſpecial Towns in this *Iſland*. In *Paphas* ſtood a notable Temple built by *Pigmalion* in the honour of *Venus*, here alſo dwelt *Elimas* that wicked Magitian, whom the Lord by the hand of *Paul* ſtrook with blindneſs, here *Sergius Paulus* the Proconſul was converted, and here alſo were *Paul* and *Barnabus* Impriſoned for preaching the Goſpel.

The greateſt imperfection of this *Iſle* is ſcarcity of Water, and too much plenty of ſcorching heart, and fabulous ground and it is alſo anoyed with *Serpents*.

Thus much of *Cyprus*.

RHODES.

Rhodes is ſituate in the *Carpatian Sea* over againſt *Caria* a Province of leſſer *Aſia*, it is in circuit 120 miles

miles and takes denomination from *Rhodes* the chief City, which is ſituate on the Eaſt part of the Iſle on the bottom of a Hill, and the brink of the *Sea*, ſo that it injoyeth a fair and ſafe Haven for Commodities, and for ſtrengh it hath two Walls, 13 high Towers, five Bulwarks, beſides divers ſconces and out works. *It* is *Inhabited* only by *Turks* and *Jews* the *Chriſtians* having free Commerce aud Traffick in it all the day time but on pain of death leaving it at night.

Here the Grand *Signior* maintains Five Gallies, no day paſſeth wherein the *Sun* here ſhines not clearly: The Air is here moſt temperate, produceing *Fruits* abundantly, and rich paſtures ſprinkled with Flowers, and flouriſhing Trees: in this *Iſle* was *St. Paul*: here was *Cleobulus* one of the 7. Wiſe Men of *Greece* born, and *Charles* that famous ſtatuary, who made the Colloſus that ſtood in this *Iſle* which was of Braſs, and 70. Cubits high.

Weſt of *Rhodes* lyeth *Scarpanto* an *Iſland* of 70 miles compaſs.

Thus much of *Rhodes* and the *Iſlands* of *Aſia*.

The AFRICAN Isles.

THese are in the *Æthiopick Sea*, as *Madagascar*, *Socotora*.

In the *Atlantick Sea*, as *S. Thomas*, *The Princes Isles*, The *Gorgades*, *The Canaries*, *Azores*, *and Hesperides*.

MADAGASCAR.

THis Isle is by the *Portugal* denominated St. *Lawrence*. It is one of the greatest in the Universe, extend in length 1000 *English* miles; the breadth in some places being 230 miles, The best known Bay is that of *Augustine*, where our Ships ride.

Natures of the People.

The Inhabitants are exceeding black, and have limbs of great strength and compoſure. Both Sex go naked, only a linnen Cloath about their middles: they use pinking and cutting their Breasts and Faces: Gold and Silver is of no value amongst them, but the beades of Aggats, Bracelets, Glasses, Bells, and such like, they esteem well of. They have Cattel both great

great, many, and good, and for a Bead or two of two-pence price, you may buy Sheep and Beeves of good bigneſs and taſte. The Sheep here have their Tayls weighing 16 or 20. pound.

The Iſle abounds in all good things neceſſary for Mans uſe, as *Copper*, Gold, Iron, and *Silver*. Riches.

Their Towns of note are *Roma Auguſtine*, *Santo Jacobo*, *Matatana Angoda*, and *Herendo*.

Adjoyning to this Iſland of *Madagaſcar*, are ever al other *Iſlands* as 1. *Meottey*, 2 *Chamree*, 3. *Mohelia*, 4. *Johanna*, 5. *Mauritius*, and 6. *Englands* Forreſts, of thoſe *Mauritius* is is the greateſt, but *Mohelia* the beſt Inhabited; it is about 20. miles long and 16. broad, abounding in *Goats* Hens, Coconuts, Lemmons- Oranges, Pome-Cittrons, Sugar Canes, Pulſe &c. the Natives black, ſtrong and able bodies, both *Sexes* go naked, only ſome Leaves about their Middle to hide their Shame.

Socotora, this Iſle lyeth juſt at the entrance of the *Red Sea*, and in length 60. and in breadth 24 miles. It is rich in Aloes, Gums and Spices; yet it want-eth moſt things convenient for vital ſuſtenance. *Socotora*. Riches.

The

Inhabitants. The *Inhabitants* are tall of ſtatur and aſhy colour. The *Portugals* have here fortified two Towns, *Coro*, and *Benin*. From this Iſland *Socotora* or *Zocratina* comes our Aloes *Zocratina*; the People are Chriſtians and adore the *Croſs* moſt Superſtitiouſly, and give themſelves much to Inchantments.

S. *Thomas* *S. Thomas*; this *Iſle* is in compaſs 180 miles, and is ſo fruitfull in *Sugur*, that forty *Ships* are laden with it every year. The prime *City* is *Pavaſon*, an Epiſcopal *See*, inhabited by *Portugals* and *Negroes*.

The *Princes Iſland*. The *Princes Iſland*; this Iſland lyeth nigh unto the Iſle of *S. Helen*, and are both under the *Command* of the *Spaniard*. Both theſe Iſlands are very fruitful and yeild ſtore of Figgs, Lemmons, and Oranges. *&c.* which grow here all the year long, near Princes Iſland are the Iſles called *St. Matthew*, *St. Croſs*, St. *Paul*, *St. Conception*, *Aſcention*, the *Iſle* of *Annobon*, and 7 other *Iſlands* called by one common Name *Barbacene*, none of them deſerving any further diſcription, ſave the nameing only.

The *Gorgads*. The *Gorgads*; theſe *Iſlands* are in number nine, and are called *Inſulæ Capitis viridis*

viridis: they all do abound with Goats; the chief of them is St. *James*, whose chief Town is *Riberia* at this time fortified by the *Spaniards*, the Name of these 9 *Islands*, are 1. St. *Anthony*, 2. St. *Vincent*, 3. *Buenavista*, 4. St. *Lucies*, 5. *Insula Salis*, 6 *Del Fogo*, 7. St *Nicolas*, 8. St. *Maio*, and 9 St. *James*.

The *Canary Islands*; these Islands in former ages call'd *Fortunate* are in number seven, (*viz*) *Grand Canaria*, *La Palma*, *Teneriffa Lancærota*. *Hierro La Gomera*, and *Forte Ventura*; they are now subject to the King of *Spain*. At *La Palma*, or *Palus* our Ships touch to Refresh themselves, in their Voyage towards *America*. *In* these Islands the Men lend their Wives like Horses, or ary other Commodities; from these Canary Islands, comes our Canary wine, they are plentifull also in Barly, Honie, wax, sugar-Canes, Goats, Kine, Cammels, but their grand Commoditie is woad. *The Canary Islands.*

Grand Canary precedes the rest in greatness and excellency, for thither all the other Isles repair for Tryals and Justice: *Teneriffa* is thought to equal it in wealth and circuit. This Island is the highest Land in the World *Teneriffa.*

World being 15 miles high. This Isle is distant from the *Grand Canary* 60 *English* miles.

This *Island Teneriffa*, hath no water but from a Cloud that hangs over a Tree : and at Noon dissolves, and so is conveyed into several parts.

Madera, this *Island* is very fruitful of hony, wax, Rich fruits, Sugar-Canes, rich wines, and a plant called *Mader* much used in dying of cloathes, the chief City hereof is *Fouchial* a Bishops Seat: about 40 miles distant from this *Isle* is another fruitful *Island* of Corn and Fruits called *Holy Port*, about 15 miles in Compass; the chief Town *Porto Santo*.

Madera.

Holy Port.

Azores, these are in number nine, of which *Tercera* is chief. They are abounding in no rich commodity, only they afford much Oad, which hath made them most famous, and best enriched them. The names of the other eight Islands are S. *George*, S. *Michael*, S. *Mary*, *Fayall*, *Pyco*, *Gratiosa*, *Flores*, and *Corno*. The *Island Fayal* is with us of greatest note, for our noble Sr. *Walter Rawleighs* Victory over the *Spaniard*, 1597.

Azores.

Hesperides;

Hesperides; these *Islands* are situate not far from the *Gorgades*. These *Islands* are supposed to be they where the Daughters of *Atlas* dwelt, where grew the golden Apples, kept by a Dragon, and taken hence by *Hercules*: and here was suppos'd to be the abode of the blessed Creatures, said to be called the *Elysian* Fields so oft memorized by the Poets. These *Islands* are called *Mayo*, *Sal*, and *Bonanista*; they are distant from the *Continent* of *Africk* some 1000 furlongs. In these *Islands* it is said the weather is continually fair, the seasons all temperate, The Air never extream; to conclude, *Africa* affords not a sweeter place to rest in than here. *Hesperides.*

Thus much of the *African Isles*.

The AMERICAN *Islands.*

THe *American Isles* are either in the *Virginia Sea*, as *Mare del Nort*; or in the *Pacifick Sea*, as *Mare del Zur*.

The Islands in the *Pacifick Ocean* are, 1. *Insulæ Solomonis*, which are in number many, the 3 greatest being *Guadalcanal*,

Guadalcanal, *S. Thome*, and *S. Isabel*. the *Islanders* are of a yellowish colour and go naked. These *Islands* by some were supposed to be the Land of *Ophir*; There are also other Islands in this *Sea*, called *Insula Latronum*, named from the Natives Theft, who stole *Magellanus* Cock Boat, when he first entred in, and also the Island *California*, *&c.*

The Islands of the VIRGINIAN OCEAN.

ARe *Margarica Cubagna*, the *Baccaloes*, *Boriquen*, *Jamaica*, *Cuba*, *Bermudes*, *Hispaniola*, *Caribby Isles*, or *Antilles*, and *New found Land*.

Margari Cubagna. *Margarica Cubagna*; these two Islands are situate nigh unto *Castela-Aurea*: they are deficient in Corn, Grass, Trees, Water, but they abound in precious Stones, which make some amends for these defects. Nigh unto these is the *Island* *Trinidado*, well stored with Tobacco of the best.

Trinidado

Boluccoes. *Boluccoes*; these are certain *Islands* lying against the influx of *Canada*, nigh unto *Corterialis*. The People of these Islands in a formal expression of reverence

reverence use to rub their Noses, or stroke their Foreheads. These Islands abound with Cinamon, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mastick, Aloes, and Pepper; but are not very well furnished with necessaries for the Life of of man: The chief of the *Isles* which pass under this name are, 1. *Terenate*, 2. *Tidor*, 3. *Macir*, 4. *Rachian*, 5. *Machian*, and 6. *Botone*, none of them above six Leagues in compass, many not so much: the whole Cluster of them being but 25 Leagues in circumference.

Boriquen, or St. *Johns*, is 360 miles long, and 70 broad, traversed with a rough Mountain, which yields many Rivers. The *Spaniards* have there some Towns; the chief whereof are *St. Johns*, and *Port Rico*. *Boriquen*,

Jamaica is almost as large as *Boriquen* and is now in the possession of the *English*, it is about 35 Leagues Eastward of *Hispaniola*, and 20. Leagues Northward of *Cuba*, and is somewhat inclining to an Ovall forme, being about 170 miles in length and 70. breadth. *Jamaica*,

The Air is here more temperate then in any of the *Carribby* Isles, being always cooled with fresh Breezes that *Temperature of the Air.*

that constantly blow Easterly, and refreshed with frequent showers of Rain, and Dews falling in the night; and by reason of its continual Verdure very delightsome: for here the Trees and Plants are never disrobed of their Summer-livery, every Moneth being to them as our *May* and *April*; and the dayes and nights are alwayes of an equal length, and here the Sea Ebbs and Flowes seldome above a foot; Hurricanes are here seldome or never seen or known, which all the *Caribby*-Isles are much pestered with, having sometimes by the violence of those Gusts, their Ships forced out of their Roads, and on shore their Houses blown down, and provisions *&c.* rooted out of the earth.

Fertility

This Island hath both in its Rivers, Bayes, Roads and Creeks, abundance of excellent Fish, and though few of them are of those common sorts known to us here in *England*, yet there are great variety of those appropriated to the *Indies*, especially the Tortoise, which they take in great abundance; here are also store of tame Fowles such as are common with us, and great plenty of Wild Fowles, both of

of ſuch as we have in *England* and others unknown to us: and for Fruits, it abounds with Oranges, Pomegranates, Cocar-nuts, Limes, Guavars, Mammes, Alumee-ſupotas, Suppotillias, Prickle-Apples, Prickle-Pears, Grapes, Sower-ſops, *&c*, and all kind of Roots common to us here in *England*, as Radiſh, Lettice, Cabbage *&c*, are here alſo to be found; with great ſtore of Horſes, Cowes, Sheep, Goats, Hogs, Aſſnegroes, and Mules: and alſo the Menchenele which is a kind of Crab ſo common in all the *Caribby-Iſles*; and here are Snakes, and Guianas, and Alicators, which are very voracious creatures, yet ſeldome do they prey upon a man, as being very eaſie to be avoided, for he can move only forwards, and that he doth with great ſwiftneſs, and ſtrength, and is as ſlow in turning, ſome of them are 10, 15 20 foot long; their backs are ſcaly and impregnable, ſo that they are hardly to be killed, except in the Belly or Eye, Muskettoes and Merry wings, a ſort of ſtinging Flies are here alſo found, though ſeldome in the *Engliſh* Plantations.

The Commodities which this Iſland affords *Commodities.*

affords, are excellent Sugars in great plenty, Cocao, the principal and most beneficial Commodity of the Isle, Indico, Cotton, Tobacco, Hides, Tortoise-shells, Fustick, Red-wood, a kind of Log-wood, Cædar, Mathogency, Brasilletto, *Lignum vitæ*, Ebony, Grandavilla, *&c.* Salt, Pepper, Ginger, Piemente or Jamica Pepper, Guacum, China Roots, Sasparilla, Cassia Fistula, Tamerindes, Viniloes, Achiots or Anetto, Contrayerva, Alloes, *&c*, and Cochaneile also is here produced by a plant that grows in this Island, but as yet the *English* want experience how to husband it.

Town Bays and Roades. The chief Town of this *Isle* are St. *Jago* or St. *Jago de Lavega*, six miles within Land North-West seated in a Plain, a Town of considerable account, where our *English* Governour resideth, and where the chief Courts of Judicature are held, which makes it to be well resorted unto and inhabited: here they have their *Havana* in which the better sort recreate themselves every Evening in their Coaches, or on Horse back as the Gentry do here in *Hide Park*; 2. *Passage*, a Town seated on the mouth of the River, six miles

miles distant from St. *Jago*, and as many from *Port Royal*, here is a Fort raised by the *English* the better to secure the same; 3. *Port Royal* formerly called *Cagway* very commodious for Shiping, the Harbour 2 or 3 Leagues cross in most places, and hath every where good Anchorage, which is so deep, that a Ship of 1000 Tuns may lay her sides to the shore of the point, and load and unload with planks afloate; this Town is so well inhabited that Houses are here as dear Rented as if they were in *London*: yet its situation is very unpleasant, as having neither Earth, Wood, or fresh water, but only made up of hot loose sand: here is one of the strongest Castles his Majesty hath in all *America*, in which are mounted about 60 pieces of Ordinance well guarded with Souldiers; 4. *Port Morant*, 5. *Old Harbour*, 6. *Point Negril*, 7. *Porte Antonio*, &c. with several other good Bayes, and Harbours: in this *Island* are a very great number of *English* to 15298 and upwards.

Laba: this is a rich *Isle*, and in it is a Bishops See called St. *Jago*. *Laba.*

Ciba: this Island is more Northerly *Cuba*. *Ciba or*

ly, and extends it self 300 leagues in length and 20 in breadth, full of Mountains, Woods, Fens, Rivers, Lakes both salt and fresh: the Woods are repleniſhed with Swine and Line; the *Rivers* with golden Sands; and the Soyl is repleniſhed with Ginger, Caſſia, Maſtick, Aloes, Cynamon, Sugar. The chief Cities are S. *Jago*, a Biſhops See; and *Hanana*, a ſafe road for Ships, and the Staple of Merchandize. Here rides the King of *Spain*'s Navy; till time of year and convenient wind ſerve to waft them homeward. The other Towns are S. *Chriſtophers*, and S. *Trinity*; not far hence are the *Lucacy*, above 400 in number, the chief of which are 1. *Baliama*, 2. *Lucayoneque*, 3. *Abacoo*, 4. *Biminy*. 5. *Labaquen*, 6. *Vieme*, 7. *Curateo*, 8. *Gatao*, 9. *Oquaato*, 10. S. *Salvador*, 11. *Le Triangulo*, 12. *Samana*, *&c.* Theſe Iſlands are beſt commended for the beauty of their Women.

Barmudes. The Iſlands of *Barmudes*, or *Summer Iſles*. lie Eaſtward of *Virginia* and *Carolina*, about 400. Leagues from *Hiſpaniola*: all theſe Iſles together are like a Creſſant and incloſe very good Ports

Ports, as *Great Sound*, *Herringtons Inlet*, *Southampton*, and *Pagets*, &c. The greateſt of thoſe Iſles is St. *Georges* about 5. or 6. *Leagues* long, and almoſt throughout, not above a quarter a Third, or half a League broad; the others of them are much leſs.

The Earth is exceeding *F*ertil yeilding yearly 2. Crops; their Maize they gather in July and December: here are excellent Fruits as Oranges &c. and Mulberries both white and Red, where breed abundance of Silke-wormes which Spin Silk; in theſe Iſles are no venomous Beaſts, their *S*piders are of divers Colours, and in the hot weather they make their webs ſo ſtrong, that oftimes the ſmall Birds are intangled and catched in them; here are ſtore of Fowle, among which a great many Cranes, with a Sea-Fowle that breeds in holes like Rabbets. They have pretty ſtore of Hoggs, and plenty of *T*ortoiſes; which is their ordinary Food, whoſe meat is very delicious; here are alſo Cedar Trees wich differ from all others in ſeveral reſpects, but the wood is very ſweet, there is neither Stream nor fountain in theſe Iſles, ſo they have no freſh Fertility.

water

water for their occa ons, but that of wells and pits which Ebbs and flowes with the Sea: the Air is here so temperate and exceeding healthful, that it is rare to hear of any one that dieth of any distemper but only old Age.

Commodity. The chief commodities of these Isles are Oranges, Couchaneil, and Tobacco, with some Pearl Ambergreece, and Tortois Shels, and with these they drive some small Trade; The *English* have a powerful Collony in these Isles there being about 4. or 5. Thousand Inhabitants, who have strongly fortified the Approaches, which with the Rocks in the Sea renders them Impregnable.

Hispaniola. *Hispaniola* is East-ward from *Cuba*, it is called by the natives *Haiti*; it containeth in compass 550 leagues, enjoying a temperate Air, and fertil: Soyl, rich in mines, Amber, and Sugar. This Island hath many high and craggy Hills over-looking the deep and dark Valleys; but in many places it is most beautiful and flourishing. It seemeth to enjoy a perpetual Spring, the Trees alwayes flourishing, and the Meadows clothed in green. The chief Towns are *Dominica*, *S. Jago*, *S. Thomas*,

S. Thomas, *S. John*, and *Portoroyo*.

The *Caribby* Isles or Antilles, are many in number the chief of which are *Barbadoes*, *St. Christopher*, or *Mevis*, *Antego*, *St. Vincent*, *Dominica*, *Montserrat*, *Anguilla*, and *Barbada*. *Caribby Isle or Antelle.*

Barbadoes, is the best Colony the *English* hath amongst all the *Caribby* Isles, and though it be but of small compass, not above 8. Leagues in length and 5 in breadth, yet are they able to Arm 10000. fighting Men. This Isle is Governed by Lawes assimulated to those of *England*, with some few Lawes appropriate to themselves they have here few Rivers or fresh springs, but most of their houses have wells or Cisterns, which are alwayes supplied with Rain water; here is also a River which the *Inhabitants* call the Thigh-River from the Top of whose waters is gathered an Oyl which serveth them to burn in Lamps, *Barbadoes*

The Air is very hot, especially for 8. Months, yet not so but that Travell and Labour is sufferable; and though the Air be very hot, yet is it also very moist, which causeth all Iron Tooles, as Knives, Swords, *Temperature of the air.*

, Locks,

Locks, Keyes, &c. to ruſt, ſo that without conſtant uſage they will ſoon become eaten up with Ruſt. The dayes and nights here are almoſt through the year of an equal length, the Sun riſeing and ſetting about 6. except about October and then there is ſome ſmall difference.

Fertility

This *Iſle* is very fertile bearing Crops all the year long, and the Trees Fields and Woods alwayes in their Somer-Livery and delightful Verdure; they have here in their *Seas* ſeveral Sorts of Fiſh as *Cavalos*, Cony-Fiſh Green Turtles, &c. which of all other are the moſt delicious, with ſeveral other Sorts appropriate to this, and the reſt of the *Caribby* Iſles; here are alſo almoſt all Sorts of *Engliſh Herbs* and Roots, and ſeveral Sorts of Fowles, and great variety of ſmall Birds; but no Beaſts or Cattel but what are Tame and brought to them here, as Camels, Horſes, Aſſnegroes, Oxen, Bulls, Cowes, Sheep, Goates, and Hoggs in great plenty; here are alſo ſnakes a yard and an half long, ſcorpions as bigg as Rats, and Lizzards, but niether of them hurtful to Man or Beaſt, Muskettoes, Cockroches, and Merry wings which are very

very Troubleſom in the night in ſtinging, and here are *Land* Crabs in great abundance which are found good to eat; and a ſmall Flie called *Cayo* upon whoſe wings in the night as it Flies caſtes forth a great Luſtre, and the Indians do commonly catch them, and tie them to their hands and Feet, and make uſe of them in ſtead of *Candels*, which are forbidden them; here are alſo abundance of *Fruits*, as Dates, Oranges, Pomegranates, Citrones, Lemmons, *Icacos*, Cherries, Raiſins, *Indian* Figs, Pine-Apples, the rareſt Fruit in the Indies, with ſeveral other *Sorts*; and for Trees here are great varieties fit for ſeveral uſes, as the *Locuſts*, Maſtick, redwood. the prickle yellowwood Iron wood Tree, Cedar, Caſſia Fiſtula, *Colloquintida*, Tamerine, Caſſavy, poyſon Tree, phiſick Nut, Calabaſh, the ſhell of which Tree ſerveth them for Troughs, to carry Liquid things in, and the Roncon, of whoſe Barke is made Ropes and alſo Flax, *Lignum Vitæ*, and *Palmeto*, with ſeverall others.

The chief *Commodities* of this Iſle are Sugars, *Indico*, Cotten, and Gin- *Comm. dities.*

ger in great abundance, Log-wood, Fustick, and *Lignum Vitæ*.

Chief Townes

This Isle is severed into 11 Precincts or Parishes, in which are 14 Churches and Chappels, and is throughout beset with Houses at no great distance from one another, it is so taken up with Planters; but the chief Towns are 1. St. *Michaels* formerly called the *Bridge Town*, or *Indian Bridge*, situate at the bottom of *Carlisle Bay*, in the Southern part of the Isle, which Bay is very capacious deep and secure for Ships, being big enough to entertain 500 Vessels at once; the Town is long containing several Streets, and graced with abundance of well built Houses, here is the place of the Governours Residence or his Deputy, and here are their Courts of Judicature kept: it hath 2 strong Forts oppolite to each other for its defence and security of the Ships, but the Town is ill seated, the Ground being lower than the Bankes of the Sea, by which means the Spring-tides flow over, which occasions it to be more unhealthful than the other parts of the Isle; 2. *Little Bristol*, formerly *Sprights Bay* situate about 4 Leagues from

from St. *Michael*, a commodious Road for Ships, well frequented and strongly defended by 2 powerful Forts; 3. St. *James* formerly called the *Hill*, seated not far from *Bristol*, here is a good Road for Ships also, and is a place of considerable trade, in this Town is kept the Monethly Courts for the Precinct; 4. *Charles Town* about two Leagues from St. *Michael*, in this Town are weekly Markets, and Monethly Courts for the Precinct; there also is several good Bayes belonging to this Isle, as *Fowle Bay*, *Austins Bay*, *Maxwel Bay*, *&c.* and here are diverse Caves, some of which are very deep, and large enough to hold 500 Men, and those Caves are often the sanctuaries of such *Negro*-slaves as run away, and it is supposed that these Caves were the habitations of the Natives.

St. *Christophers*: so called from *Christopher Columbus*, the Soyl of this Isle is light and Sandy, very apt to produce several sorts of Fruits, provisions, and Commodities, as Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Ginger, *&c.* but it is very Impossible through the midst of this Isle, by reason of its several *St. Christophers.*

great and steepy Mountains, between which are Springs of hot and Sulpherous water, with horrid Precipices and thick Woods; it is divided into four Quarters or Cantons, 2 possessed by the *English*, and 2 by the *French*, and both *English*, and *French*, keep constant guards at their Forts, the *English* have 5 Churches, one at *Sandy Point*, one at *Palm Tree*, another neer the great Road, and 2 at the inlet of *Cayonne*; and at *Bass Terre* (neer the Haven where Ships lye at Anchor) the *French* have a Town of good bigness, with many pretty Houses in it, and Store houses for the Merchants; here is a fair and large Church, a publique Hall for administration of Justice, an Hospital for sick people, and a stately Castle being the residence of the Governour, pleasantly seated at the Foot of an high Mountain.

Nievis or *Mevis*.

Nievis or *Mevis*: lyeth not far from St. *Christophers*, and is but small not above 18 miles in circuit, it is indifferent fertil, and hath store of Deer and game for Hunting; here are diverse Springs of fresh water, and one Spring of hot and Mineral water, for curing of several Distempers; there are

are 3 Churches in this Isle, and it hath a Fort wherein are mounted several pieces of Ordnance for the security of the *Ships* in the Road, or Harbour called *Baty Bay*, as also the publick *Store* house; this Isle as the rest of the *Caribbies*, is troubled with Muskettoes, Chigus, Murigoins and other stinging Flies, which do much annoy the Inhabitants; it is Inhabited by about 3 or 4 Thousand, who Live well, and drive a Trade for such things as they have occasion for, by exchanging, such Commodities as the Isle produceth, as *Sugar*, Cotten, Ginger, Tobacco *&c.*

Antego, this Isle is about 6 or 7 Leagues in length, and about the same in breadth in many places, and is very dangerous for shipping by reason of the Rocks which encompass it, here are great plenty of fish amongst which is the *Sword*fish, and also store of wild Fowle, Venison, and tame Cattel; the Commodities it affordeth are *Sugar*, Indico, Ginger, Tobacco, *&c.* The *Inhabitants* are about 8. or 9. hundred, they have but few *Springs* of fresh water, but most of the *Inhabitants* have made several Cisterns and ponds *Antego.*

ponds for the preserving of Rain water.

St. Vincent. *St. Vincent* is about 20 miles in length and 15, in breadth of a fertil Soyl, yeilding abundance of Sugar Canes, which grow naturally without planting, it is well watered with Rivers, and affordeth many safe Roades, and convenient Bayes for shipping; The *English* have here some small settlement, but are not very powerful.

Dominica. *Dominica*, is about 12. miles in length and 8. in breadth, on the West side of it is a convenient Harbour for Ships: it is very Mountainous yet not without many fertile Vallies, produceing several Commodities, but chiefly Tobacco, which is planted by the *English*, but the Natives here are Canibals and very Barbarous, which does much hinder the comeing of the *English* to settle here.

Montserrat. *Montserrat*, is of small extent not exceeding 10. Miles in length, and of less breadth, it is much inclined to Mountaines, which are well Cloathed with Cedar and other Trees; and the vallies and plaines are very Fertile; it is most Inhabited by the *Irish*, who have here a Church for divine worship.

Anguilla,

Anguilla, is about 10. Leagues in length, and 3. in breadth, the Inhabitants of this Isle are *English*, which are computed to amount unto 2 or 3 hundred, who are but poor, the Isle being Reported not to be worth the keeping. *Anguilla.*

Barbada, this is an Isle of no great extent, not exceeding 14. or 15. miles in length, and of no considerable Account to the *English* who are possessours of it, yet is it of a fertile Soyl and well stored with Cattel, Sheep &c. and may produce several good Commodities were it well managed. *Barbada.*

New Found Land, is an Island in extent equal to *England*, from whence it is distant about 600 Leagues, lying about half way between *Ireland* and *Virginia*, and is only severed from the Continent of *America* by an Arme of the Sea like that which seperates *England* from *France*; The North and west parts of this Country the Native Indians Inhabit, being but few in number, but a more ruder and savage Sort of people, then those other of *America*. *New-Found Land.*

It is a fertil Soyl, and is inriched with plenty of Fish especially Cod, and Poor John, which is the principle *Fertility.*

Commodity of this Isle, and is grown to a settled Trade here, it hath store also of Land and water Fowles, and is well stockt with Deer, Hares, Otters, Foxes, Squirrels, and other Beasts, which yield good Furrs, and besides store of Fowle, it yields abundant of Trees fit for Timber, Masts, Plancks, and sundry other uses.

It is famous also for spatious and excellent Bayes and Harbours, and within the land for the variety of Fresh springs, whose waters are exceeding delicious; at *Ferry Land* in the province of *Avalon* is a stately house belonging to the Lord *Baltemore* here are 3. or 4. hundred Vessells Freighted every year, with Codd and Poor John.

Thus much of the *America Islands*. And also of all the Islands throughout the whole Universe.

Certain

Certain Precepts & Obſervations for thoſe that do intend to Travell.

Let him that intends to Travel, obſerve theſe Precepts.

IN the firſt place let him ſolicite God daily for his protection, and let all his actions take beginning in him; let him omit no day wherein he offers not up his Oriſons to God, for his gracious protection in his intended purpoſes: let him be ſure to obſerve this well, to keep conſtant to his God, and he ſhall find him to be a ſpecial friend in his greateſt extremity.

2 Let him have a ſpecial care before he go, to leave a careful Friend at home, that will keep credit with the Merchant that furniſhes him with mony abroad, leſt his Friend's ill paymens at home drive him to wants abroad: and for an ordinary expence to one that will live moderately ſome 50 or 60 *l.* ſterling will ſerve to defray a Travellers Diet, and neceſſary Apparel,

3 For his outward Neceſſaries, which are Cloathes, Books, and Mony, let him carry no more with him than neceſſity requires. For his Apparel; let him not charge himſelf with overmuch luggage; and let him be ſure in what Country ſoever he comes (unleſs he will make himſelf ridiculous) that his Cloaths be in faſhion. For his Books let them be few or none, eſpecially ſuch as are prohibited, leſt upon ſuſpition he be ſearched, (as they are at every Gate in *Italy*) he may bring himſelf into danger: Alſo for the more caution, let the Notes of his Obſervations be taken in Ciphers or Characters; but provided

vided that he be always ready to give a fained interpretation. And for his mony, let him carry no more with him than will defray his charge unto the next place he is to have his Bill payd; and let him be wary he ſhew not any quantity at any time about him ſince Thieves have commonly their Spies in all Innes, to enquire after conditions of Paſſengers.

4. Let him alſo before he go learn ſome knowledg in the Art of *Coſmography*, for if he be ignorant of that, he will not know where he is, nor which foot to ſet forward: and alſo if he deſire to learn the Language of each Kingdome, (that is in moſt uſe in his own Countrey) let him reſort to thoſe places where the beſt Language is ſpoken; thoſe are *Lepzich* in *Germany*, *Orleance* in *France*, and *Florence* in *Italy*.

5 For his Obſervations, when he cometh into each Kingdome let him obſerve the fruitfulneſs of each Countrey, the commodity and rarity wherewith each Countrey aboundeth and is adorned: Let him obſerve the policy of each *State*, and therein the Courts of each King or Prince with the Courtiers, Entertainments, Offices and Fees: Let him alſo obſerve the traffick of Merchandize, and the commodity they carry out, and moſt want, with their Havens, Roades for *Ships*, and the value of *Coyn* in each Countrrey, and the ſeveral currant pieces.

Likewiſe in the obſervation of any *City*, if the Traveller may without ſuſpition, let him climbe up one of the higheſt Steeples where having taken the ſituation of the *City*, he may, at his coming to his Inne, draw the form of it.

6 Let the Traveller take theſe Precepts along with him: If he intend a journy to any place let him take the ſeaſonableſt time of the year, and fitteſt time to travel, which is *Spring* and *Autumn*; and he ſhall

ſhall do well to go to cold Climes in Summer, and hot Climes in Winter: And if the journy he takes be long, let him not acquaint, no not his Companions nor Friends in his journey, the furtheſt end thereof, but rather from City to City, and profeſs he intends to go no further; and inſtead of the Companion, ſet him have alwayes ſuch Books as may fitly accord with his travels, which he may carry without danger.

Let him alſo when he comes to any City, enquire for the beſt Inne, eſpecially in *Germany*, and alſo at night in *Italy* for he may take a ſhort Dinner at any Inne in *Italy* ſo he lodge ſafe at night. In all Innes, eſpecially in ſuſpected places let him bolt or lock his Chamber-door; let him nake heed of his Chamber-fellowes and let him have alwayes his Sword by his ſide or his Bedſide; let him lay his Purſe under his pillow, but alwayes folded with Garters or ſomething he firſt uſeth in the morning.

7. Before he takes any journey, if it be in the morning let him eat a ſmall Breakfaſt, that ill ſmells may not offend him; and let him dine ſparingly, leſt his after noons motion hinder his digeſtion; but let him ſup freely. The ſeaſon of the year and nature of the Clime is to be reſpected in Diet; in cold Regions let him take hot comfortable things; and in Summer and hot Regions let him take ſuch things as will cool the Blood; it is dangerous to drink when his Body is heated. unleſs he firſt make water and waſh his mouth; and when he is heated, let him not ſuddenly expoſe himſelf to cold. In the Inn let him have a care to dry his Feet or his Neck if he be wet: and it is not a miſs if he hath the skill.

8. Likewiſe I adviſe a Traveller to be ſo wary where ever he comes, not to venture on any new thing, till the example of another give him confidence, Let him reprove nothing in another Mans Houſe, much

much leſs in a Commonwealth; in which kind it is not amiſs to ſeem dumb, or tonguety'd, ſo he diligently imploy his Eyes and Ears to obſerve all profitable things. Let him be courteous to all, eſpecially to his Hoſte, the Children, and his fellow ſojourners in the Houſe; but in all actions let baſeneſs be ſhunned, and decency embraced. If he apply himſelf to the cuſtome of thoſe amongſt whom, he lives, he ſhall gain their loves. And as he ought to be humble with decency, and without baſeneſs, ſo in *Germany* he ſhall do well to ſeem, though not to be proud, where they will take a man to be of baſe condition, if he be too courteous and officious.

9 And as a Traveller ought to have a ſlow tongue, and his mind locked up, ſo let him have a clear and chearful countenance; let him ſpeak ſparingly, and ſeldom ſpeak of his own Commonwealth or private Eſtate or good qualities; and let him take this for a general Rule, that nothing do more preſerve a Traveller out of dangers, or ſooner deliver him in danger, than a moderate and diſcreet uſe of his tongue; let him ſhun a talkative companion, or not ſeem to hear their queſtions; let him not enquire after the ſecrets of Religion, nor deſire to be preſent at thoſe Rites. Alſo I adviſe a Traveller to avoid all combats or ſingle Duels, eſpecially in *Italy*; but if it be ſo that he muſt needs venture his body, let him provide means before-hand how to eſcape after victory.

10. To conclude, theſe things are very requiſite in a Traveller; the eye of a Hawk (to ſee afar off) the Ears of an Aſs, (to hear the leaſt whiſpering) the Face of an Ape, (to be ready to laugh in ſoothing) the Mouth of a Hog (to eat whatſoever is ſet before him) the Back of a Camel, (to bear burthens patiently) the Leg of a Hare, (to fly from all dangers) and a full Purſe to defray all charges liberally.

FINIS.